

BRAVE FIREMEN DIE.

CHICAGO DEPARTMENT SUFFERS
FEARFUL LOSS.

Explosion of Dust in the Burning
Elevator of Railway Terminal Com-
pany-Hurts Brick Walls and Burn-
ing Timbers Upon the Firefighters

Died at Posts of Duty.
Explosion in the midst of a terrific fire
brought to a hero's death four of Chicago's
firemen Thursday afternoon and stretched
on beds of pain more than a score of officers
and pipemen, who sought to keep in check a
seething furnace of 300,000 bushels of grain in
the Chicago Railway Terminal Elevator. Company's
elevator at Indiana and Jefferson streets.

Not since the cold storage disaster at
the World's Fair had so many of the city's
fire fighters been laid low, and only twice
in the history of Chicago has the list of
casualties in the department been more
appalling. One unknown man dead and
many spectators, railroad employees, eleva-
tor hands and others injured further
mark the record of the disaster.

The dead:

John J. Coogan, pipeman of engine com-
pany 3.

William Hanley, of engine company 5.

Jacob Schurr, pipeman of engine com-
pany 3.

Jacob F. Stamen, pipeman of engine
company 3.

Unknown man, thrown into the river by
the force of the explosion and drowned.

Thomas Monahan, a driver for Chief
Sweeney, is missing, and it is feared he is
dead, despite the chief's fire and has
not been seen since.

Of the score hurt, three will die, and
several will be disabled for life and laid
up for months.

Sweeney's Life in Peril.

Chief Sweeney's life nearly paid the penalty
of years of peril. He was close to the
elevator when an avalanche of red hot
bricks, burning timbers and sizzling grain
was pitched on the heads of the fire fighters
and escaped with severe bruises and
burns.



FIREBOAT PLAYING ON THE BURNING ELEVATOR.

Not a single premonition of disaster
warned the men of their impending doom.
There was a brighter glow of the heavens
for an instant, a rumbling as if the in-
terior of the earth was lending its heat
to the flames, and then the east wall was
premiered on the heads of the firemen
and a few spectators who had escaped the
fire lines hastily established by the
police. The noise was different from the
ear-piercing rattle of dynamite or gunpow-
der, but its effects were as deadly. There
was a muffled boom, a crash, and the fire-
men were buried.

Edward Westlake, a newspaper man,
was standing with Chief Sweeney when
the wall collapsed. Both were covered
with the fallen material and rushed blindly
to the nearest shelter.

"My God! That was the nearest I have
come to it," said the intrepid leader, and
turned back in the face of flying embers,
to aid in the work of rescue.

Start Work of Rescue.

After the walls went toppling over,
Chief Sweeney, hurt, blinded and bleeding,
staggered forward and shouted to his men
to follow him. Lying on the ground were
a score of injured men, crying for help.

Beneath the mass of white-hot bricks
and iron shoveling were two men, buried
until nothing but their heads were left.
In an instant half a dozen streams of
water were turned on the blazing mass.
As the water struck the red hot debris a
cloud of steam hid the ruins from view.
The injured were first assisted to a place
of safety. Three patrol wagons and two
ambulances were soon in service. The
men were put on stretchers, and Lieut.
McDonald directed that the wagons be
driven at once to the different hospitals.

As the last victim was hurried away
from the scene of death and destruction
the work of removing the charred bodies
of the three firemen from the ruins was
taken up. By this time the flood of water
had cooled off the ruins sufficiently to al-
low the firemen and sixty policemen to
start their search for the dead. Sergeant
Decker was the first man to find a body.
He used a long pole in lifting the iron
sheeting to one side, when he discovered
the remains of Coogan. The body was
in a crouching position and showed that
Coogan was running when the mass of
bricks fell him to the earth. He was
identified by his helmet, which lay within
a foot of his head.

It was impossible to distinguish the
burned bodies of Schurr and Stamen
apart. They lay side by side, and a heavy
beam had fallen across the neck of one
of the bodies. Chief Sweeney directed the
men to continue their work, and not until
the entire pile had been gone over was
the chief satisfied that all the bodies had
been found.

Origin of the Fire.

The origin of the fire is indefinite. Re-
cently furnace drivers were introduced into
the structure and these may have been

DIE IN MOLTEN LAVA.

THE GREAT CRATER AT MAYON
BELCHES DEATH.

Thousands of Philippine Natives Are
Victims to the Volcano's Fury-
Cities and Villages Overwhelmed,
and Fertile Plantations Laid Waste.

Nature's Awful Spasm.
Advices received at Tacoma, Wash., by
steamer say that five hundred reported
killed up to July 1 is the record of the ter-
rible outbreak of the great volcano of
Mayon, on the island of Luzon, one of the
Philippine group. The night of June 25
this volcano began throwing up ashes and
lava in incalculable quantities and the
were thrown upward, considerably over
100 feet above the crater. The next day
fifty-six bodies were recovered at a con-
siderable distance and the most recent
dispatches to Hong Kong up to July 8
stated that not less than 500 were known
to be killed.

It was probable, said the dispatches,
that the lava would reach into the thou-
sands, depending on the length of
eruption. On that date lava streams and
ashes had reached the cities of Bacay,
Malhot and Libay, and their destruction
was certain. Fifteen smaller towns be-
tween these and the volcano had been de-
stroyed and scores of the agricultural popu-
lation had been overwhelmed while at-
tempting to escape.

The population about the mountains is
stated to be very large, because of the
fine hemp plantations in the valleys radi-
ating from it, where hemp of the best
quality known to commerce is produced.
The natives live in deadly fear of an erup-
tion, and hastened away as soon as the
fumes began to appear. In case of disas-
ters it was then too late for the lava
streams overflowed into the valleys below
like a rushing river. Many villages and
fine plantations have been completely
buried in lava and ashes.

Loss Will Reach \$500,000.

Before the insurance underwriters com-
plete the list of buildings wrecked or dam-
aged and properly destroyed the total
financial loss will reach \$500,000.

The tabulated statement of the loss, as
nearly as can be learned, is:

The Chicago Railway Terminal Eleva-
tor Company, on building..... \$90,000

Chicago and Northwestern Railroad,
loss to freight house and cars..... 20,000

Engine and machinery in elevator..... 25,000

Loss to Chicago and Northwestern
Railroad freight, including val-
uable teas and spices..... 25,000

Damage to Railway Company's yard,
Indiana and Kingsbury sts..... 2,500

Damage to building occupied by the
Crockford Milwaukee Chair Com-
pany, contents, windows and
casements..... 20,000

Damage to Jung Brewing Company's
plant, 6 Grand avenue..... 15,000

Damage to building occupied by Wis-
consin Dairy Company, 400 Main
avenue and Jefferson street..... 3,000

Damage to Indiana street bridge,
abutments and platform scaffold..... 1,000

Damage to dock warehouse in India-
na street..... 1,000

Damage to Jung Building by the
Star Box and Barrel Company..... 2,000

Damage to tug and shipping, esti-
mated..... 2,000

Minor losses to stores, houses and
other buildings, estimated aggre-
gate..... 30,000

Total..... \$507,500

Insurance on the contents of the eleva-
tor..... \$507,500

DEBS IS ENJOINED.

Monongah Coal and Coal Company
Calls Upon the Law.

Upon the application of James Sloan,
Jr., of Baltimore, a stockholder in the
Monongah Coal and Coal Company, made
by ex-Gov. Fleming, his counsel, Judge
Jackson, in the United States Court at
Baltimore, Md., granted a sweeping
injunction restraining Eugene V. Debs
and his associates from in any way inter-
fering with or molesting the management
or the conducting of the property of the
Monongah Coal and Coal Company or its
employees, either by trespassing upon the
property of the company or approaching

thereto or inciting its employees to strike
or interfering in any manner whatever,
either by word or deed, in the company's
affairs. The text of the writ covers ev-
erything that can possibly be construed
into an infringement of rights of corpora-
tions, and practically prevents all future
agitation in the vicinity of the Monongah
mines.

At Pittsburgh Wednesday, the interest
in the miners' strike centered on the pre-
liminary hearing before Justice Semmons
of Turtle Creek of District President Pat-
rick Dolan, District Secretary William
Warner, former National Vice-President
Cameron Miller, and the other miners' officials who were charged by Superin-
tendent Thomas B. De Armit with riot.

Attorney William Kaufman, repre-
senting the New York and Cleveland Gas
Coal Company, tried to bring as evidence
the injunction issued by the Supreme
Court against the miners' leaders during
the De Armit strike of 1894. At that time
Justice Semmons of Allegheny County re-
fused the injunction, but on the company's
appeal to the higher court the latter granted
it on a technicality.

Attorney Kaufman argued that as the
injunction denied the miners the right to
congregate on the public highways there
was no violation of the law.

Justice Semmons refused to allow the
injunction to be used as evidence and At-
torney Kaufman took his first under the
judge's nose. For a few minutes there
was great excitement. The testimony of
Sheriff Lowery was favorable to the strik-
ers. He said when he asked them to dis-
perse at the center school house Saturday
they did so. Superintendent De Armit's
testimony was not damaging.

IS GUILTY OF WIFE-MURDER.

Banker of Batavia, N. Y., Is Convicted
of Using Prussic Acid.

Toward C. Benham, a young banker of
Batavia, N. Y., has been found guilty of
murder in the first degree. It was charged
that he poisoned his wife with prussic
acid. Benham's trial lasted three
weeks. Benham in 1892 eloped with and
married Miss Florence Tontman, his
wife, 16 years of age. At that time he
was 22 years of age. In December last Mrs.
Benham died. Benham was taken
seriously ill, and the
various organs
of his body
were found
poisoned.

The morning of Jan. 4 she died. Benham
gave out a statement that death was due
to rheumatism of the heart, and the cor-
oner decided that death was caused by
atrophy and degeneration of the mus-
cles of the heart. Later
rumors became
current that Benham
had purchased
prussic acid, and
Mrs. Benham's
body was ex-
amined, and the
various organs
of his body
were found
poisoned.

THE TEMPERATURE OVER 100 IN MANY
PLACES, CAUSING GREAT SUFFERING.

The South is suffering in intense heat
and there is much suffering on account of
it. In Kentucky the thermometers regis-
ter 90 degrees and upward. In Louisville
there have been several prostrations, some
of them serious. It was 100 degrees
Wednesday morning, but a thunderstorm
brought the mercury down to 86 at sun-
down.

Reports from points in the lower Missis-
sippi valley show a continuance of the ex-
treme heat, with one or two exceptions.
Memphis broke the record for the year
Wednesday with a maximum temperature
of 100. In Arkansas the heat is terrible,
and there is no prospect of relief. Pres-
cott, Texas and Warren each report a
maximum temperature of 100.

The heat wave now prevailing around
Vicksburg is the hottest of the season.
The temperature ranges in the neighbor-
hood of 100. In St. Louis Thursday the
temperature was 100, and below the 90
mark. In southern Illinois the thermo-
meter has registered 102 in the shade, and
harvesting is greatly retarded.

President McKinley is going to Cleve-
land. After the reunion of the Grand
Army of the Republic at Buffalo, Aug. 24,
he will spend three or four days at
Winona, as the guest of Senator M. A.
Hanna. Mrs. McKinley will accompany
the President, and with Senator and Mrs.
Hanna will attend the wedding of Miss
Fannie Hayes, daughter of ex-President
Hayes, at Fremont.

At Chicago, Mass., in a runaway, Mrs.
Mary B. Knapp was killed and her daugh-
ter, Mrs. F. B. Tuttle, was badly injured.

STRIKE IS SOON WON.

QUARRYMEN AT JOLIET AND
LEMONT GAIN A FIGHT.

Demands Conceded by Employers a
Few Hours Later - Wages Are
Raised from \$1.25 to the Old
Figure of \$1.50 a Day.

This Strike a Success.
A hundred men from the quarries at
Joliet and Lemont, Ill., went on strike
Monday morning for an increase in
wages of 25 cents a day. They won be-
fore the sun went down. Twelve hun-
dred men who have been hewing lime-
stone ten hours a day for \$1.25 will here-
after receive \$1.50.

So well had the secret plans for the joint
uprising been laid that within half an
hour from the time the first intimation of
the proposed movement was given the
companies, at 9 o'clock, the suspension of
quarry operations in Lemont and Joliet
was complete. The demands of the men
were made known to the officials and one
by one the quarries were emptied of the
men who had been working for two hours
as if they were well content.

A hundred men quit work at quarry No.
1 of the Western Stone Company at Le-
mont and inaugurated the strike. They
marched to the five other quarries of the
company and their arrival at each was a
signal for the workmen to join them.
When the augmented army reached the
quarry of the Illinois Stone Company it
numbered 400 men and here it was joined
by the seventy-five employees. It par-
aded through the village with little dem-
onstrated and disbanded, the majority
going home to await the result of what it
was expected would be a long conflict.

In Joliet this method was duplicated.
The employees of the Western Stone Com-
pany, against which the men were most
bitter, started the movement and gather-

ed the workmen in the other quarries, who
quit work without argument, as if they
were executing the call to battle. The
unity of the strike was a surprise to the
employers. Following is the statistical
story:

Western Stone Company, Lemont..... 400

Illinois Stone Company, Lemont..... 75

Western Stone Company, Joliet..... 200

Joliet Stone Quarry Company..... 200

Globe Stone Company..... 200

Smaller quarries..... 50

Total number of men on strike..... 1,225

The rebellion at the Joliet quarries was
the second of the summer, and the success
this time was due to the co-operation of
the Lemont workmen. The blow was
aimed at the Western Stone Company,
which has steadily refused to pay \$1.50
a day. Other companies have been paying
this amount, but announced that after
Aug. 1 they would have to cut wages to
\$1.25, in order to be on an equal footing
with the Western Stone Company. The
Joliet Stone Company granted an increase
of 25 cents a day at the time of the June
strike, but last week notified its men that
it could no longer afford to pay more than
its big competitor. The willingness of
the other companies to treat the men
fairly induced the quarry workers to unite
in forcing an issue with the big corpora-
tion.

Public sympathy was all with the strik-
ers. The citizens of Joliet and Lemont
have noted that the wages paid the quarry
laborers have been cut from year to year
until they are insufficient to live on. In
1892 the workmen were receiving \$1.75 a
day. Next year this was cut to \$1.50.
This year the further reduction to \$1.25
was made and the Western Stone Com-
pany was reluctant to comply with the
wishes of the other firms and re-establish
the 1896 scale.

The pressure brought from all sides on
the Western Stone Company impelled its
officials, after a short consultation, to
grant the demands of the strikers. As
soon as the other stone companies learned
of the action they announced that they
would grant the new scale.

The orderly conduct of the strike was
gratifying to the men who projected it.
The quarry population is peaceable. Most
of the men are Poles and the remainder
are Swedes and Irish. They rear families
and maintain homes on a maximum wage
of \$1.50 a day—which has been for some
time \$1.25—and which means an average
for the year of between 70 and 90 cents a
day.

The first copies of the tariff act in law
form for circulation have been received
at the document rooms of the Senate and
House. The law makes a pamphlet of
seventy pages. The members of the
House have 25,000, the Senators 10,
000 and the Senate Committee on Finance
15,000 copies for distribution, making 50,
000 in all to be circulated by Congress.

One of the largest manufacturers yielded
to the striking gun pants makers of
New York and the strikers seem likely to
win. Twenty-three hundred hands went
out.

RELIEF STATION OPENED.

Appeal from Starving Miners Is
Heeded by Chicago People.

Headquarters for the reception of sub-
scriptions of money, provisions and cloth-
ing for the starving coal miners of Illinois
have been opened at 36 North Desplaines
street, Chicago, by the committee ap-
pointed by the Federation of Labor. All
contributions will be received and distrib-
uted through that point.

Trades unions throughout the city have
accorded liberal response to the appeals
made by the relief committee. Meetings
of the various organizations were visited
and the needs of the miners were laid be-
fore the members. Many of the unions
gave substantial sums. Others ap-
pointed committees to elicit sympathy and as-
sistance. The majority of the contribu-
tions so far received have been in cash,
but the headquarters has been opened in
order to give those a chance to demon-
strate their sympathy for the struggling
miners who are in a position to give pro-
visions but not money. The citizens of
Chicago are manifesting a disposition to
be liberal.

In Illinois the mine operators have prac-
tically conceded the victory of the miners
in the great suspension. Of the 80,000
miners and mine laborers employed in the
State fully 30,000 have already laid down
their tools. Only two mines are reported
to be at work north of Dayton. One of
these is at Decatur and the other at Lin-
coln. The only mine of importance in the
southern district now being operated is in
Williamson County. In every case where
the miners continued at work the owners
or operators have materially increased the
wages of their employees.

The plan of campaign of the coal strik-
ers in the Pittsburgh district has resulted
in partial victory, for the De Armit com-
pany practically admit that the Turtle
Creek mines cannot be operated at pres-
ent, and have decided to close down.

Thus far the striking miners have broken
all records, both as to numbers attend-
ing their mass meetings and the excellent

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH—Rev. B. L. Cope, Pastor.
Services at 10:30 o'clock a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sat-
day school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every
Thursday evening at 7:15 o'clock. All are cordi-
ally invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. G.W. Foster,
Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and
evening at the usual hour. Sunday-school fol-
lowing morning service. Prayer meeting every
Wednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev.
A. P. W. Bekker, Pastor. Services every Sun-
day at 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Wednes-
day at 7 p.m. A lecture in school room 12 m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—
Rev. W. H. Mawhorter, Pastor. Services every
Sunday at 7:30 p.m., and alternate Sundays at
10:30 a.m. Sunday-school at 2 p.m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—Pastor
H. Wehler. Regular services the last Sunday
in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 355, F. & A. M.
Meets in regular communication on Thursday
evening on or before the full of the moon.

FRED NABERN, W. M.
A. TAYLOR, Secretary.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the
second and fourth Saturdays in each month.

W. S. CHALKER, Post Com.
C. W. WECH, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 161, meets on
the 2d and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the at-
torney's office. Mrs. M. E. HANSON, President.

REBECCA WILSON, Sec.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 124.
Meets every third Tuesday in each month.

J. K. MEER, H. P.
A. TAYLOR, Sec.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 127.
Meets every Tuesday evening.

F. E. JOHNSON, Sec. F. E. JOHNSON, N. G.

CHAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 126.
Meets every Saturday evening.

T. NOLAN, R. E. J. COLLINS, Com.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EAST-
ERN STARS, No. 83, meets Tuesday evening on
or before the full of the moon.

MARY L. STALEY, W. M.
JOSE BUTLER, Sec.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. E. No. 793—Meets
second and last Wednesday of each month.

J. WOODBURN, C. R.
B. WISNER, R. S.

GRAYLING HIVE, No. 34, I. O. T. M.—Meets
every first and third Wednesday of each month.

MRS. GOULETTE, Lady Com.
MRS. F. WALDE, Record Keeper.

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and Foreign Countries. Interest allowed on
time deposits. Collections a specialty.

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OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
Entrance, hall between Fournier's and Peterson's
jewelry store.

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Sold on Commission.
Non-Residents' Lands Looked After.

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the Bank.

O. PALMER,
Attorney at Law and Notary.

Collections, conveyancing, payment of taxes
and purchase and sale of real estate promptly
attended to. Office on Peninsular avenue, op-
posite the Court House.

GRAYLING, MICH.

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JOHN RASMUSSEN, Proprietor.

GRAYLING, MICH.

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being near the depot and business center, is
newly built, furnished in first-class style,
heated by steam throughout. Every attention
will be paid to the comfort of guests. Fine
dinner-rooms for dining and dancing.

F. D. HARRISON,
(Successor to F. A. Brigham.)

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Style, and to the satisfaction of all. Shop near
corner Main Avenue and Railroad Street.
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Oct. 1, '97.

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On short notice and at the
most reasonable prices.

A Trial Order is what

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

A BOOM IN BUSINESS.

DUN & CO. MAKE A GLOWING REPORT.

July Failures Fewer than for Any Month in Four Years—Enormous Crops and Small Stocks of Goods Stimulate Trade Wonderfully.

Cheering Commercial Outlook.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "Four years ago failures in July amounted to over \$90,000,000, while in last month failures have been only \$7,117,727, the smallest in any month since 1892. The statement of failures by classes of business for July and for forty-six months shows that in manufacturing failures have been smaller than in any other month except one, and in many branches of each department smaller than in most months of which records exist. Last month was the first for four years in which the volume of business reported by clearing houses was larger than in the same month of 1892, and the telegraphic dispatches from all parts of the country given this week show a gratifying improvement. This is partly due to a large yield of wheat and good prices, though the crop is probably not as large nor are prices thus far as high as in 1892, but of course the price is higher, and the yield probably larger, than in that year. Other farm products are realizing good prices, and the possible decrease in yield of corn may help to market the enormous surplus brought over from last year. It is wrong reason to expect much from industries, and yet there has been material increase in the number of hands employed in the iron manufacture because of the satisfactory adjustment of wages dispute; while the coal miners' strike seems each day more likely to end in a permanent settlement beneficial to both parties. Meanwhile the demand for most finished products is steadily increasing. Manufacturers are buying but little, though they are rapidly increasing the output, and are able to obtain an advance of about 10 percent in prices of goods with rapidly increasing orders."

GREAT GAINS IN VALUES.

Secretary Wilson Says It Reaches Millions of Dollars.

"The increase during the last year in the price of farm products, wheat and other cereals, vegetables and cattle for dairy use and slaughter, has amounted to hundreds of millions of dollars, and may be as great as \$300,000,000, as has been roughly estimated," says James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, in an interview published in the Manufacturers' Record, referring to the condition of American farm interests. "The increase in the value of the wheat crop alone is estimated at from \$75,000,000 to \$100,000,000 or more, as compared with last year."

DECLINES CONSULSHIP TO BAHA.

Dr. Ely, the Indianapolis colored physician, has declined the offer of the appointment as consul at Bahia, South America, said: "Since my return from Washington after careful consideration and consultation with my family and friends, I have decided not to accept the position."

Standard of the Clubs.

Following is the standing of the clubs in the National Baseball League:

W. L.	Philadelphia	42 47
W. L.	Cincinnati	35 50
W. L.	Pittsburgh	40 47
W. L.	Baltimore	54 29
W. L.	St. Louis	41 51
W. L.	New York	52 37
W. L.	Boston	45 43
W. L.	Chicago	48 38

The showing of the members of the Western League is summarized below:

W. L.	Indianapolis	42 47
W. L.	Columbus	35 50
W. L.	Milwaukee	40 47
W. L.	St. Paul	54 29
W. L.	St. Louis	41 51
W. L.	Chicago	52 37
W. L.	Boston	45 43
W. L.	Philadelphia	48 38

This Is Rather a Damper.

News from Dawson City tends to contradict some of the boom reports sent from the gold fields of the Northwest. A dispatch from the Klondike metropolis says: "The reports sent out from here that claims have been sold for fabulous sums is erroneous. Only five claims have changed hands recently. One claim did bring \$100,000, but the others brought from \$2,000 to \$10,000 each."

Blockade of Grain at Kansas City.

The unusually heavy receipts of wheat from the West threaten a blockade at Kansas City. Mr. Thursday said there were 1,800 cars loaded with wheat on side tracks in Kansas City. About half of these cars are lined through to Galveston, and the Gulf route are said to be unable to move the product as fast as it comes in from the West.

Fire Point Blank at Mob.

The London Evening News publishes a letter from a Calcutta volunteer, retelling the statement that during the recent rioting there the artillery fired point blank at a mob of 5,000 mill hands, who were marching to join the rioters, with the result that 1,500 of the natives were killed.

Spain's Premier Killed.

Senor Antonio Canovas del Castillo, prime minister of Spain, was assassinated by Michele Angiolini Gelli, a Neapolitan anarchist, at Santa Agueda, Spain, Sunday afternoon. He was shot three times, and died lying at his wife's feet.

Pinto Greece at Turkey's Mercy.

The Athens correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph asserts that the frontier line upon which the powers have agreed renders the defense of Larissa and the Salambria valley forever impossible to the Greeks. This places Greece completely at the mercy of Turkey.

Bailey Shoots Wife.

H. A. Bailey, a well-to-do Jewison, Mich., man, shot his wife at midnight Thursday. In the morning he took poison and died while in charge of the officers. The woman may possibly recover.

Emma Goldman Won't Down.

Emma Goldman has succeeded in inducing the Central Labor Union of New York to endorse a petition for the pardon of Alexander Berkman, sentenced to twenty-two years imprisonment for shooting H. C. Crick, manager of the Carnegie Steel Works, in the Homestead strike.

Father Heir to a Fortune.

Carl Cronholm, who has been employed in heating coal and washing dishes in Boston, has been notified of the death of his father, John Cronholm, of Sweden, by which he thus comes into a title, four large properties and an income of \$50,000 a year.

UNCLE SAM PAYS TWO CLAIMS.

Bettles for Foreigners Killed and Injured in America.

The Treasury Department has turned over to the State Department for delivery to Christopher Schmidt, through the German embassy, the sum of \$3,000 as full settlement for injuries sustained in 1892 from a rifle shot fired by United States soldiers. Schmidt was passing along a public highway near Fort Snelling, Minn., while the soldiers were firing over their rifle range and was struck by a stray bullet. He was a subject of Germany, but when the appropriation was made for his relief Congress expressly refused to admit liability in such cases, and made the item read: "Relief of a subject of Germany." To pay out of humane consideration, without reference to the question of liability, the German Government, as full indemnity, etc. The State Department has finally ended another international incident by paying over to Count Vini, the Italian charge, the sum of \$5,000 as indemnity for the doing to death by a mob of three Italian subjects. The men were Lorenzo Saladino, Salvatore Arono and Giuseppe Venturoli, and they were taken out of jail at Hawthill, La., about a year ago and lynched.

FIND A LAKE OF OIL.

Petroleum of the Finest Quality, Fills an Immense Alaska Basin.

While the whole world is excited over the gold discoveries in the north, sight has been lost of another discovery that promises to be of great value in the development of that section. Some months ago a lake was discovered and samples were sent to Seattle for analysis. The report on these has just been made public, and the find is reported to be of most marvelous richness. A company has been formed in Seattle to handle the property, and the company intends to put it on the Alaskan market at once. The lake is of unknown depth, several miles in length, and the quality of the petroleum is said to be of the finest. It is fed by springs, and the surrounding it are said to be rich in coal and asphalt. The lake is only two miles from the ocean, so that the difficulties of transportation are reduced to a minimum. It is the expectation of the owners of the lake to take its product into the mining camps of Northern Alaska wherever the waterways will permit.

DEATH AT THE CROSSING.

Wagon and Occupants Thrown Down Embankment by a Train.

Two children killed and six persons injured, several fatally, during the record of an accident on the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad just north of Rockland, Sullivan County, N. Y. A combined observation car and locomotive, bearing B. Canfield, the general superintendent, and Charles H. Hopkins, superintendent of the southern division of the road, struck a wagon containing John Maulek and his wife and six children. The accident occurred at the Hollywood highway crossing. The wagon and occupants were hurled forty feet down an embankment into the rocky bed of the Willoughby river. One of the children was instantly killed, another died soon after the accident, and other members of the family are not expected to survive.

WIFE CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Minnesota Man Killed and Attempt Made to Cremate Body.

A Redwood Falls (Minn.) special says that John O'Connell, a well-known farmer and prominent politician of Westline township was murdered at his farmhouse. Seven snatches in his snail were the immediate cause of the tragedy. After the murder a wagon containing John Maulek and his wife and six children. The accident occurred at the Hollywood highway crossing. The wagon and occupants were hurled forty feet down an embankment into the rocky bed of the Willoughby river. One of the children was instantly killed, another died soon after the accident, and other members of the family are not expected to survive.

Crew Is Rescued.

Twenty-one men, comprising the officers and crew of the British steamer Purto, were brought to Boston by the steamer Sagamore.

The vessel had become waterlogged through collision with an iceberg and was burned at sea, and they were picked up by Capt. Alexander Fenwick and crew of the Sagamore. The crew of the Purto, who had been on board for forty-nine hours in open boats, were brought on board of the Sagamore. The Purto, under command of Capt. D. J. Jenkins, sailed from West Bay, N. S., on June 23, with a cargo of 1,000 standard of wheat, consigned to parties in Barry, Wales. The Sagamore left Liverpool on July 24, and when off Cape Race, N. S., on July 30, the two vessels collided, the Sagamore's bow striking the side of the Purto, which was lying close by. In a waterlogged condition and on fire, the Sagamore's side the five boats were quickly hoisted on board and every attention was given to the suffering men, who had been adrift forty-nine hours. A scanty supply of provisions and water was at their disposal, and the rescue of the men suffered considerable hardship from the cold and rain, a heavy westerly gale with high seas having raged for nearly twenty-four hours. The Purto ran into a towering iceberg, which stove in her bow, and it was necessary to cut her in two to get her on the dock to attract the attention of steamers and this set fire to the ship and she burned to the water's edge.

Woodford's Job Made Easier.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat has this from Havana: "The powerful arm of the United States army, which felt the Spanish threats of war, they are doing all possible to prevent hostilities between the two countries. One Melton said some time ago in an interview at Cabañas fortress: 'When they make a decided demand for my liberty I will be released. I have it upon the most reliable authority that Canovas, anticipating Mr. Woodford's mission to Spain, upon his arrival in that country will present him with an order for the release of the Americans captured on the coast of Cuba. Canovas will not wait for Mr. McKinley to act.' When the news first reached Spain in regard to the action of Congress in demanding the release of the men, Canovas wired to the legal advocate here to nolle prosequi the case. 'The judge flatly refused to comply with the order. A second cable was sent telling him that unless he complied with the request he would be arrested for subordination. It is expected that within another week Melton and his companions, broken in health and spirits, will walk from their cells.'"

Death of Mr. Dingler.

Nelson Dingler, father of Congressman Nelson Dingler, Jr., died at his home in Lewistown, Me., Tuesday. He was 88 years of age. Death was due to a stroke of paralysis.

Not Standing at the Front.

The charges of today have degenerated into a family quarrel. John J. Dingler, the father, who has been a member of the National Steel Works, in the Homestead strike.

Association for the Promotion of Holiness.

Association for the Promotion of Holiness, held the annual convention at the big tabernacle tent at the Des Moines, Ill., camp meeting. Concluding, he said: "We are not standing at the front. We do not preach vital truth so necessary for the spiritual salvation of the world. I know of a church in Chicago, a Methodist church, too, with membership of 300 persons, and not a single soul brought to the altar in three years. If the church had attended to her business there would be no need of the Salvation army. Shall not God avenge His own elect speedily? Shall there not be a day of reckoning?" "God help them, God avenge them on them," moved the congregation by the fate which they conceived to await those who are careless of their responsibility. Then followed one of the most remarkable revival services of the season. Stirred to the depths of their feeling by the sermon to which they had listened and the general atmosphere of the camp meeting, the assembled hundreds advanced in a body to the altar, imploring the mercy of their God upon their fellow-men and praying that any among them who were unconvinced might see the light.

BIG GAME OF BULLS.

In Two Months They Netted a Profit of \$600,000.

Narratives of fabulous wealth taken from Klondike soil are well known to the world. In the big tabernacle tent at the Des Moines, Ill., camp meeting, the Chicago brokers have been playing a fast and loose game with the wheat shorts, demanding tribute and creating fabulous hopes. George R. French, a brilliant young speculator, who was sent to Chicago from New York to guard the earthworks of the clique, affirms unhesitatingly the current statements that his backers have divided not less than \$400,000 in profit during the last month. "It follows that the tactic impression on 'Change that July wheat was being manipulated is bolstered up by facts," Joseph Leiter, the Chicago stock horse, is one of the men who have pocketed a part of the big "take off." According to Mr. French the combine with which he figures controlled not less than 4,000,000 bushels of July wheat. An effort was made by certain Chicago commission merchants in June to run a tight corner in the wheat market at that time when the visible supply revealed only 4,000,000 bushels available wheat. The same firms identified with this attempt, which did not succeed, transferred their holdings to September. The final day for fulfilling July wheat contracts for delivery saw the Gotham shorts desperately scrambling for the clique's offerings, pushing the price up four cents within two hours and showering \$400,000 worth of coin into the coffers of the bull combine. The manipulators again put their heads together, snatched 7,000,000 bushels of wheat at sub-bid price and in three days sold out the line at a profit of \$200,000.

SAYS THAT JAPAN WILL WAIT.

Queen Lili's Former Minister Talks of Situation in Hawaii.

Samuel Parker, who was minister of foreign affairs in Queen Liliuokalani's cabinet, arrived in Queen Liliuokalani's Honolulu on the Belgic. He said: "If annexation is defeated, Hawaii will put her foot down. She will then be ready to negotiate with Japan, England or any other country. One-fourth of the people of the islands are Japanese, many of them soldiers, it is rumored. I do not think Japan will do anything until the annexation and treaty questions have been settled by the United States."

Almost Rivals for Mutiny.

The troops in Havana had a hard time, lack of rations, etc., and they have created much trouble in the past few weeks. Several officers have been shot and the troops are in a very bad way. The hapless people have felt the influence very much, as they have been the victims of the soldiers' rights. The stores have been looted, the men ill-treated and roughly used.

No Funds in the Bank.

John Madden, treasurer of the Contra Costa, Cal., disappeared two weeks ago and District Attorney Baker, believing Madden to be a defaulter for at least \$35,000, has asked the Board of Supervisors to declare the office vacant and appoint a new treasurer.

They'll Starve Like Rats.

Joseph Ladue, owner of Circle City, says people will starve like rats in the Klondike this winter if the present exodus is allowed to go on. "I mean will go, he says, they should take their food along."

Trade Too Good to Miss.

Dodwell, Carill & Co. of Hong Kong, together with a number of Tacoma capitalists, have organized a steamship company and will compete for Alaska trade, with company headquarters at Tacoma.

Suspects Cast Into Jail.

In Havana many arrests are being made on suspicion, and the prisons are full. Eight prominent tobacco men were arrested charged with "irregularities" and put to jail.

Wheeled Across Country.

Mrs. Margaret LeLong has just arrived at San Francisco, having made the trip from Chicago on her wheel.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 78c to 80c; corn, No. 2, 27c to 28c; oats, No. 2, 17c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 42c to 43c; butter, choice creamery, 14c to 15c; eggs, fresh, 9c to 11c; new potatoes, 70c to 80c per bushel.

Intimations—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, common to choice, \$2.00 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, 73c to 75c; corn, No. 2, 27c to 28c; oats, No. 2, 17c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 42c to 43c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$3.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.00; wheat, No. 2, 77c to 79c; corn, No. 2, mixed, 28c to 29c; oats, No. 2, mixed, 17c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 42c to 43c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$3.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.00; wheat, No. 2, 82c to 83c; corn, No. 2, yellow, 28c to 30c; oats, No. 2, white, 22c to 24c; rye, 43c to 44c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2, red, 80c to 82c; corn, No. 2, mixed, 28c to 30c; oats, No. 2, white, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 41c to 42c; clover seed, \$4.20 to \$4.30.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2, spring, 83c to 85c; corn, No. 2, 27c to 29c; oats, No. 2, white, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 1, 42c to 44c; barley, No. 2, 30c to 35c; pork, mess, \$8.00 to \$8.50.

Buffalo—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$3.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.25; wheat, No. 2, red, 82c to 84c; corn, No. 2, yellow, 31c to 33c; oats, No. 2, white, 22c to 24c.

New York—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.50 to \$4.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, red, 80c to 82c; corn, No. 2, 28c to 30c; oats, No. 2, white, 21c to 22c; butter, creamery, 12c to 16c; eggs, Western, 12c to 14c.

WORK OF MACCABEES.

MAKE SEVERAL CHANGES IN THEIR LAWS.

New Plan of Assessment Adopted to More Evenly Distribute the Expense—High Compromise Paid to the Supreme Officers.

Big Order's Affairs.

The Supreme Tent, K. O. T. M., has been in session at Port Huron, and aside from election of officers and other routine business has made several important changes in the laws of the order and the rules of assessment.

The strife for the offices was less intense than is usually witnessed at like gatherings and the predicted hot contests did not materialize, nearly every office being filled by unanimous choice. The supreme tent paid a deservedly high tribute to its executive officers by re-electing them unanimously, the action being greeted with unrestrained enthusiasm from the delegates. The honor of a unanimous re-election was accorded to Supreme Commander D. P. Markey of Port Huron, Supreme Recorder Keeper N. B. Boynton of Port Huron, Supreme Finance Keeper Charles D. Thompson of Port Huron, Supreme Medical Examiner R. D. Moss of New York, Supreme Sergeant H. E. Trent of Toronto, Ont., and members of the supreme board of trustees, D. A. Aikin of Flint and John W. Porter of Port Huron. J. B. McDonnell of Buffalo was elected supreme lieutenant commander by acclamation; vice James F. Downer of Chicago, and for supreme chaplain George H. Terpany of Indiana, succeeds R. E. Brown of the same State. Other officers elected were as follows: Supreme Master-at-Arms, C. M. Hatfield of Missouri; supreme first master of the guard, F. W. Stevens of Minnesota; supreme second master of the guard, J. W. Sherwood of Oregon; supreme picket, J. B. Sawtell of Texas; supreme sentinel, M. F. Elkin of Kentucky. Supreme Recorder Keeper N. B. Boynton bears the distinction of having been re-elected to the position he holds at each succeeding review since years ago, while D. P. Markey is elected supreme commander for the fourth successive time.

By one change in law it will become possible for the Knights of the Maccabees and the L. O. T. M. to become amalgamated under the supreme tent jurisdiction, providing the L. O. T. M. desire to accept of the proposition.

The law as amended is particularly applicable to the province of Ontario, where the L. O. T. M. is not, according to the provisions of the amendment the Knights of the Maccabees may accept leadership in their province in this province, but by its terms the L. O. T. M. now organized may also get under direct control of the supreme tent. The supreme tent also decided to accept membership in the States of Arkansas, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina and South Carolina.

Members of the Order.

An estimate within five years of the admission to the order may be suspended by the supreme board of trustees.

It had been proposed to re-rate all the members who joined the order prior to July 1, 1895, and are paying a lower rate than those admitted since that time, but the committee was unable to carry out the intention of the policy holder whether he re-rates himself or not. If he does not desire to be assessed equally with the 44,000 members who have joined since July, 1895, he can continue at the old rate and pay a double assessment in the months of May and October each year.

Amendment to Law.

The amendment to the law, which was adopted, reads: "Commencing immediately after the words 'provided further' to read as follows: 'That all members who were admitted prior to July 1, 1895, who are now paying the old or former rates of assessment, be required to pay an assessment of the rate of the amount of the rate in the months of May and October each year.'"

First Double Assessment to become due May 1, 1898.

"Provided, further, that all members required to pay these double assessments as above provided, may, if they so desire, send their money in advance to the supreme recorder keeper with the request that they be given a new certificate, the same to be rated at their age, at the date of admission or reinstatement, according to the above schedule of rates, and they shall be relieved thereafter from paying the double assessment as provided for members who pay the old rate of assessment, and that such change of certificate be made free of cost to such members."

Provided, further, the rates for members over 51 years of age shall be:

Between the ages of 51 and 52, for \$500, 80 cents; \$1,000, \$1.00; \$2,000, \$2.00; \$3,000, \$3.00; \$4,000, \$4.00; \$5,000, \$5.00; \$6,000, \$6.00; \$7,000, \$7.00; \$8,000, \$8.00; \$9,000, \$9.00; \$10,000, \$10.00; \$11,000, \$11.00; \$12,000, \$12.00; \$13,000, \$13.00; \$14,000, \$14.00; \$15,000, \$15.00; \$16,000, \$16.00; \$17,000, \$17.00; \$18,000, \$18.00; \$19,000, \$19.00; \$20,000, \$20.00.

The order does not take in members over 20 years old, but this rate is made for those who surrender their old policies and take out new.

The re-rating amendment will put old members practically on an equality with the others, and all will participate alike in the emergency fund of the order.

In this fund nearly \$300,000 was accumulated during the past year, and it is estimated that, with the new change of certificate, the same as at present, this fund will hereafter increase slightly in excess of the ratio during the past term, owing to the additional assessments.

Another amendment adopted was that appeals from the board of trustees shall be decided by the supreme tent, and the discipline shall be final. This court will be composed of the commanders of the five largest camps within the supreme tent jurisdiction.

Another change provides that hereafter a State must have at least 3,000 members and 100 camps before being entitled to form a great camp organization, and that at least one-half of the delegates from the State vote in favor thereof.

Heretofore a State with a 2,000 membership could be formed into a great camp providing a majority of the delegates attending a convention called for such purpose voted therefor. However, the amendment must represent two-thirds of the membership in the entire State. It has been demonstrated by experience that a 2,000 membership could not profitably sustain a great camp organization, and hence the change.

State Items of Interest.

George Spicer, a harvest man a few miles north of Grand Rapids, was found dead. The coroner decided that death was from heart failure.

At Grand Rapids, Mrs. Wallace J. Scott dropped a lighted tin. Her clothing caught fire and she was fatally burned and her son was suffocated. Two daughters escaped.

A 12-year-old boy, named Brazel, employed in the pulp wood plant at Bay Mills, was caught in the conveyer chains and had an arm so mangled that amputation was necessary.

INSPIRED A FAMOUS POEM.

Mrs. Amelia Koehler Who Suggested "The Last Rose of Summer."

Considerable interest has been awakened throughout the country by the announcement of the death of Mrs. Amelia Koehler, of Mount Vernon, New York, at the age of 92, owing to the fact that she is supposed to have inspired Thomas Moore's famous poem, "The Last Rose of Summer," and to whom the poem was dedicated by its composer.



THE LAST ROSE OF SUMMER.

The incident, as often told by Mrs. Koehler to her friends, is full of interest. When she was 13 years of age she was sent to London, and there she attended a school kept by a sister of the poet, who frequently visited the school and became acquainted with the pupils. Moore told a decided liking to her and would spend hours in conversation with her. One day, as they were sitting in the garden, she plucked a rose and, placing it on the lapel of the poet's waistcoat, exclaimed, "Oh, now I have given you the last rose of summer." And, as the story runs, this very rose was in fact the last rose left blooming in the garden.

"My child," said the poet, "you have made a beautiful suggestion, and when I have written some verses on it they shall be dedicated to you."

A short time after, Moore wrote the famous lines which follow, and dedicated them to her:

"The last rose of summer,
Left blooming alone;
All her lovely companions
Are faded and gone;
No flower of her kindred,
No roselod in sight,
To reflect back her blushes,
Or give sigh for sigh."

"I'll not leave thee, thou lone one,
To pine on the stem;
Since the lovely are sleeping,
Go, sleep thou with them.
Thy leaves are a scarlet,
Thy leaves are a scarlet,
Where thy mates of the garden
Lie scentless and dead."

So soon may I follow.

When friendship's decay,
And from love's shining circle
The gems drop away;
When true hearts lie withered,
And fond ones are flown,
Oh, who would inhabit
This bleak world alone?"

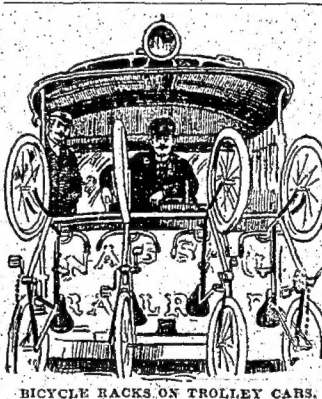
This bleak world alone.

Mrs. Koehler's maiden name was Amelia Offord, and she was born in Aix-la-Chapelle. Her father was an officer in the Prussian army and her mother was of British descent. She was 15 years old when she married Charles Koehler, an importer of Bond Street, London. When he died, forty years ago, she came to live with her daughter in this country and remained there until her death.

TO CARRY BICYCLES.

Brooklyn Plan for Transporting Wheels on the Trolley Lines.

Many bicycle riders in cities would welcome the adoption of a plan for transporting wheels in operation on one of the trolley lines in Brooklyn. The illustration shows how four bicycles can be carried on each dashboard with-



BICYCLE RACKS ON TROLLEY CARS.

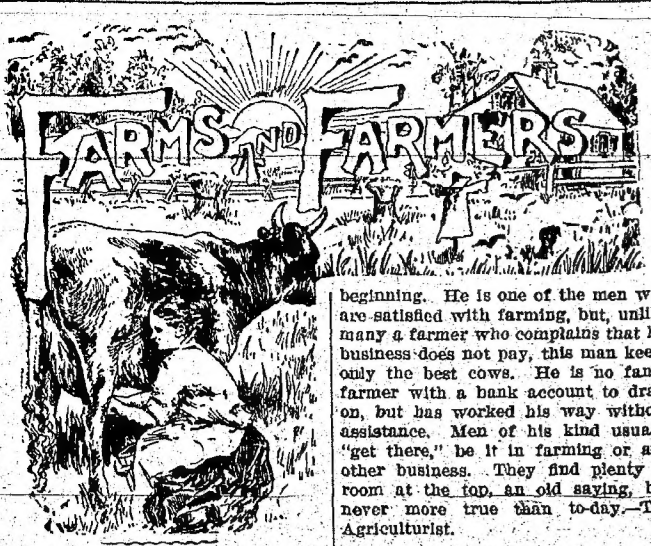
on interfering with the motorman or conductor in any way. These racks are also in use in the baggage cars which have been equipped for wheels by the New York Central, Long Island, Manhattan, L. and other railroads. The racks used on the trolley cars are riveted to the sheet iron of the dashboard instead of being screwed to the wall, as in the baggage cars.

The Union Jack.

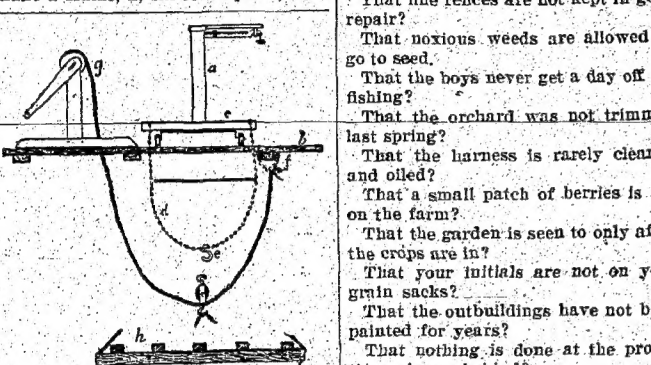
The origin of the word "Jack" is unknown. The meaning, as understood to-day, is "something shown," and in this sense the application of the word is now limited to the Union Jack. Some have supposed it to be derived from the jack of spades, the truce won in early time by men-at-arms, those of Englishmen being decorated with the cross of St. George; which jackets, when not in use, were hung in rows, side by side, thus displaying the blood-red cross, which was at once their banner and their shield. Others regard the name as coming from that of the sovereign James (Jacobus or Jacques), who was the first to hold it as a national emblem.

Reason for It.

"I never hear you speak of your son."
"No. There are occasionally some little matters of family history that one does not like to discuss."
"He hasn't disgraced the family name, has he?"
"No. Fortunately he had decency

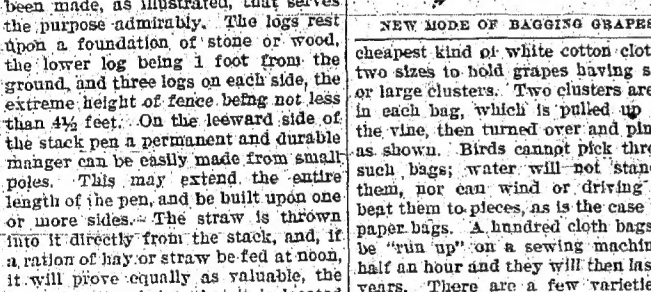


For Weighing Hay.
To weigh hay on barn scales, place scales, a, on the scaffold, b, over the barn floor. Across them lay a plank, c, several inches longer than the width of the scales, to which suspend a rope or chain like a swing, d, under the scales. Spread the ropes under them so they will not touch their frame. In this swing hang an iron beam like the letter S, e. To a joist, f, on one side of the scales fasten one end of a rope, passing the other end down under the scales and up to a windlass, g, on the other side of them, but first slip on this rope a hay fork pulley. To pile the hay on, make a frame, h, six feet square, light



and strong enough to support 700 pounds of hay. On two sides of this frame are ropes each 14 feet long with the ends passed down through holes bored in the corners of the frame and knotted. Pile the hay on the frame, bring the ropes together over it and attach them to the pulley by another S-shaped iron. Wind up until you can hang it on the rope attached to scales, letting the weight hang on them. A ton of hay can be weighed at three draughts on 800-pound scales. I have found the above very convenient for that purpose in a barn. Deduct weight of frame. —American Agriculturist.

Combined Stackyard and Manger.
With good prices for hay, many consider good, bright oat and barley straw to be worth, for feeding purposes, quite as much as overripe clover, or timothy hay and, pound for pound, worth fully half as much as any good hay. Hence, instead of wasting the straw by building flat-topped stacks and allowing cattle and other stock to have free access to them, a yard is built around the stacks, and the straw fed out as regularly as hay or grain. A log pen has been made, as illustrated, that serves the purpose admirably. The logs rest upon a foundation of stone or wood, the lower log being 1 foot from the ground, and three logs on each side, the extreme height of fence being not less than 44 feet. On the leeward side of the stack pen a permanent and durable manger can be easily made from small poles. This may extend the entire length of the pen, and be built upon one or more sides. The straw is thrown into it directly from the stack, and, if a ration of hay or straw be fed at noon, it will prove equally as valuable, the only objection being that it is located



WASTE IN STOCK FEEDING PREVENTED.
out of doors. It is far more economical than to throw the food upon the ground or in the nearest fence corner. —Farm and Home.

Apples for Profit.
Farmers frequently speculate as to whether or not there is more money in raising fruit than in the old-time farming of the cereals. As an example can be given the product of the fruit farm of William P. Fisher, of Unionville, Center County, Pa. Exclusive of what he sold during apple season, Mr. Fisher put away for shipment to Eastern markets during this winter 6,000 bushels of prime apples. From the poorer grades he made 60,000 gallons of cider and 250 barrels of vinegar. Mr. Fisher for a number of years maintained a choice vineyard, but of late he has devoted his energies more exclusively to apples, as a surer crop and a better money maker.

Clipping Hedges.
Osage orange, evergreen and privet hedges should be trimmed in damp, cloudy weather. Have the shears sharp, and use a line on both sides of the hedge, so the work can be done with neatness. A carefully clipped hedge when the young leaves are just putting out, presents a most beautiful appearance. After the hedge is clipped, fork up the soil on each side and rake it fine. This is not necessary for old hedges, but it should never be neglected when the plants are small. —The American.

A Farm Income.
A gross income averaging \$12,000 annually for several years, is the record of a New England farm we are acquainted with. This large return from a farm of less than 100 acres is due to retailing its milk direct to the consumer, that being the principal source of income. We do not know what the net profit has been, but imagine that the owner is \$1,500 to \$2,500 better off at the close of each year than at the

DEMS DISAPPOINTED.

FAIL IN EFFORTS TO DISCREDIT THE DINGLEY LAW.

Business Is Improving and the People Are Pleased with Work on the Tariff—The Sugar Duty Will Stimulate Beet and Cane Sugar Growing.

New Law All Right, Special Washington Correspondence.

The effect of the Democratic leaders to befog the atmosphere with their cries about trusts, and especially the Sugar Trust, and second, to show that the new revenue law was no revenue producer, is a failure. In both these efforts they are to be disappointed. Certainly their effort to make the Dingley bill as it became a law advantageous to the Sugar Trust as compared with the Democratic law which it repealed, was an absolute failure. Nobody believes that; the men who made the assertion do not believe it themselves; in fact, they know better. Now it seems likely that they are to be disappointed in an opportunity to complain of the new law as a revenue producer. It is certainly starting off in a way which surprises its enemies and delights its friends. In the few days in which it has been in operation, the custom rates under it have been very satisfactory, far in advance of those under the Wilson law in a corresponding period of its history.

Business Improvement.
The expectations of the friends of the new law in regard to its effect upon business is being rapidly and satisfactorily realized. That there is a marked improvement in business conditions all over the country is perfectly apparent both from letters and telegrams which are being received here, and from the publications in the newspapers as well. A large number of letters and telegrams have been received here in the last two days showing a marked improvement in business conditions in all parts of the country. While, of course, much of this is due to the good crops and good prices, enormous exportations which have brought large sums of money into the country and other favorable conditions of this kind, there can be no doubt that the enactment of the new law and the confidence thus created, has had an important and plainly perceptible effect in stimulating business activity, opening factories and a general improvement both in the actual conditions and in that prime factor, confidence.

Sugar Production to Be Stimulated.
There are few men in the United States better posted on sugar production and its possibilities than Congressman Meyer of Louisiana, who has spent a lifetime in the heart of the sugar producing district of the United States. He says frankly that he believes sugar production both as to cane and beets will receive a greater stimulus from the enactment of the new tariff law than anything that has been done for it. It may be added in this connection that the rate of protection given to sugar by the new law is greater than ever given to this interest under any preceding law. Possibly the actual amount of protection per pound may have been greater under other laws, but the fact that the cost of producing sugar and that prices the world over are now so low, makes the ad valorem rate of protection which is given by this law greater than any in the past.

With the Busy Bees.
In living a swarm make sure that the queen is inside the hive. A worker grub can be transformed into a queen when it is five or six days old. In breeding queens artificially it is important to get good cells for brood of the right age. An absolute requisite of successful bee-keeping is a prompt attention to all of its varied duties. If a colony has a young queen and is strong in numbers it will carry out the eggs and moths as fast as hatched. Bees when building comb begin at the top and hang in heavy clusters to the comb until they complete it. Never allow a swarm of bees to remain on long after setting. Have them as soon as possible and lessen the risk of loss. In each family of bees there are three distinct kinds, which differ in form, color, structure, size, habits and function. —Rural World.

Sugar Beets.
Sugar beets must be thinned out to stand from eight to ten inches apart. The thinning should have one-third of the top and root cut off, and then set out when the ground is wet. Set on well-manured ground, they will make large beets. Keep the beets free from weeds and the soil will become cool and moist, the beets will grow rapidly. On deep, rich, mellow ground they will grow from twelve to fifteen tons to the acre. They make a healthy and very cheap food for cattle and sheep, and it is a great mistake that more are not grown. —The American.

Salt in Cows Regularly.
Salt is an important aid to digestion, and especially so to all ruminant animals. If cows are not salted frequently, they will eat more than is good for them when they do get access to salt. In large quantities salt is laxative, it being an irritant to the bowels, which are therefore purged to get rid of it. Failure to salt regularly will make the cream more difficult to turn into butter, thus repaying the farmer for his carelessness by giving him a longer and harder job at churning.

Democratic Theory Smashed.
The eagerness of importers to evade the new law had one noteworthy result. It smashed the Democratic theory that the new law would have one noteworthy result.

It smashed the Cleveland invention, that the drain of gold from the Treasury was due to our currency, which furnished an "endless chain" for the drawing out of gold. The currency is the same to-day it was when Messrs. Cleveland and Carlisle were casting about for any reason but the true one to account for their bond sales. The currency is the same and the Treasury is not drawn upon for gold except occasionally. The reason is the Treasury has money enough to meet the Government's expenses. Republicans said all the while the drain of gold and the bond sales were due to the tariff for deficit and would cease as soon as revenue receipts equaled expenses. —Utica (N. Y.) Herald.

M'LEAN'S GOLD BOND.

COLUMBIA ATHLETIC CLUB.

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT GOLD BONDS.

For Value Received, the Columbia Athletic Club of the District of Columbia hereby acknowledges itself indebted, and hereby agrees to pay to JOHN R. M'LEAN, or the bearer hereof, on the first day of March, 1909, One Thousand Dollars, in GOLD COIN OF THE UNITED STATES OF THE PRESENT STANDARD WEIGHT AND FINENESS, at the Citizens' National Bank of Washington, at the city of Washington, and in interest thereon at the rate of five per cent per annum, on the first day of September and March of each and every year, on the production and surrender of the proper coupon hereto annexed.

It appears that John R. McLean, of Washington, who desires to represent Ohio in the United States Senate, expects gold bonds from his creditors, and therefore is a decided goldbug in practice if not in theory. Some too inquisitive prowler in Washington has discovered by examination of the District of Columbia records that Mr. McLean requires the obligations given to him to be paid in gold, a series of \$50,000 worth of bonds given in his favor by the Columbia Athletic Club of that city being payable principal and interest, in "gold coin of the United States of the present standard and fineness." Is not this a little inconsistent for a man who poses as a free silver candidate? Here are opinions from some Ohio papers concerning this particular transaction:

—Mr. McLean should rub up on consistency. —Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

John R. McLean is a silverite in politics, but a goldbug in business. —Baton Register.

In politics Mr. McLean is a 16-to-1 silverite of the most pronounced stripe. —Toledo Blade.

Johnny McLean talks silver in a loud voice, and when doing business demands gold wherever there is a chance to get it. —East Liverpool Review.

That gold bond which John R. McLean required the District of Columbia Athletic Club to give him is likely to prove rather embarrassing to him in his Senatorial race upon the 16-to-1 silver platform. —Ashland Gazette.

And now it seems from revelations made by the Toledo Blade that in business John R. McLean is a strong goldbug, investing only in securities where gold payments are guaranteed. Like his co-laborer in silver, John Peter Altgeld, Mr. McLean considers that silver is good enough for a political pull, but it is not good enough for private business. —Columbus Dispatch.

Turned Over a New Leaf.



Strongest Indorsements.
All these protests from foreign countries against our new tariff law serve only to emphasize the value which those countries place on the American market. The free traders have always been the devoted friends of foreigners and have labored many of their ideas. It is a great pity that they have not learned the one thing most vital to them, and which is so clearly recognized by their foreign friends, viz, the great value and importance of the American home market.

Bradford's Big Reason.
McKinley tariff. Wilson tariff.
Year Value Year Value
1891 \$2,382,174 1891 \$2,382,174
1892 2,793,192 1892 2,793,192
1893 2,033,181 1893 2,033,181
1894 1,083,110 1894 1,083,110
Total \$8,910,374 Total \$8,910,374
The Free Trade gift to British manufacturers at Bradford amounted to \$17,500,000 more in two and a half years than during the full four years of McKinley Protection.

"Come In Out of the Wet, Johnnie."



MIRROR OF MICHIGAN.

FAITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS.

Macabees Get Through Work at Port Huron—Comical Row at Flint Over Marauding Cows—No Money to Finish Blair's Statue.

Finished Its Work.

The seventh annual review of the supreme tent, Knights of the Macabees, came to a close at Port Huron, after having been in session eight days and having disposed of an immense amount of business. The committee on appeals, grievances and petitions made its report on fourteen appeals from members, five disability claims and nine life benefit claims, and the appeals from Michigan, L. O. T. M. and the Missouri State convention, K. O. T. M. The report was adopted. The committee on new-business reported in favor of the establishment of a job printing department which is to do all the K. O. T. M. work. The matter was referred to the committee, with power to act. The matter of purchasing the Macabees temple building and two adjoining structures was laid on the table. The supreme tent has six years' lease yet of its quarters there and it was thought that the order may outgrow the building by the time of the expiration of the lease. The property is said to have an annual income, under present leases, of \$4,238.83. A proposition was received from St. Louis, Mo., to make that place the permanent headquarters of the order, but a resolution to that effect was overwhelmingly defeated. The board of trustees was instructed to have the name of the Knights of the Macabees copyrighted, to prevent its use without the sanction of the supreme tent or by any unauthorized party. A motion was made to reorganize the order, which was adopted. The supreme tent refused to raise the salaries of Supreme Commander D. P. Markey and Supreme Recorder K. E. S. Boynton, but these two officials emphatically refused to allow such action and stated that they were satisfied with the salaries of the review and would not allow any map judgment to be taken in their behalf. Their wishes were respected.

Gov. Blair's Statue.

The prospects for the unveiling of the statue to the late Austin Blair, Michigan's great war Governor, which event was expected to take place at Lansing this fall, jumped into a tub of water, but was not so much as to be extinguished. The statue, valued at \$10,000 for a statue of an ex-Governor Blair, to be set up on the lawn on Capitol square, and Gov. Blair appointed a commission consisting of Gen. Russell A. Alger, of Detroit; Gen. Withington, and Dwight C. Smith, of Jackson, to look after the details of the work. The commission took hold with a will and in a matter of days the statue of Blair, of Philadelphia, was selected. The bronze was cast and it is now lying at Philadelphia awaiting instructions. It was the intention to make the unveiling of the statue an occasion of a great celebration here, in which all of the old soldiers of the State would participate. Gen. Withington, however, is in the hope and the Alger is engrossed with the affairs of the nation, and there is no one to move in the matter, a fact which is quite a little comical.

A \$22 Pleasure Trip.

Perhaps the angriest farmer in Genesee County is Patrick Dowdall, of Genesee township. Saturday evening head of his cattle broke out of their stalls and wandered into the city streets a distance of five or six miles. The travel made them hungry and they sought a cabbage garden to replenish their stomachs. Later they were placed in the city pound by the angry gardener. Dowdall was notified of the whereabouts of his bovines and when he called at the pound for them he was confronted with a bill for \$22, expenses and damages. He paid the bill by check, but forgot to attach his name to the paper. The bank refused to cash the check until Dowdall had signed it. This Dowdall refused to do, as he claims the bill was exorbitant. A suit will be begun against Mr. Dowdall for the amount stated in the check.

The Fiftieth Anniversary.

The fiftieth anniversary of the Holland immigration and colonization to this country will be celebrated on a fitting scale in Holland, commencing Wednesday, Aug. 26. The celebration will cover at least two days and will be participated in by Hollanders from several adjoining States. On Wednesday morning there will be a parade typical of the past and representative of the present, which will be a brilliant affair. Historical addresses will occupy the afternoon. There will be an illumination in the evening.

Minor State Matters.

The body of a man was found in an old coat mine shaft at Woodville. The body bore the appearance of having been roughly used and murder is hinted at.

The wife of Louis H. Fink, cigar manufacturer, and a prominent Elk, died at Muskegon of appendicitis, aged 30 years. An operation was performed several days before.

Charles Sherman of Streator, Ill., was fatally injured at Grand Rapids. He was employed as a line man and was burned by live wires and tumbled to the rocky river bottom fifty feet below.

Milton Cramer, three miles east of St. Louis, lost his left hand by getting tangled with a buzzsaw. He was shoved against the saw by his helper while they were trying to saw which could carry the other at a trot.

Conversations made between Detroit and Ypsilanti on the New State Telephone Co.'s lines, and a 10-cent toll established between the two cities. The Michigan Bell Telephone Co. charges 15 cents for a three-minute talk and 25 cents for a five-minute conversation between Detroit and Ypsilanti. Ypsilanti now has connection with Detroit, Mr. Clemens and Miller over the New State line.

A veteran gardener near the depot at Lapeer got out his gun Monday and blazed away at the blackbirds that were pestering his crops. Soon after he was notified that some stray bullets had hit a hobo and also a M. C. train crew who happened to be in range. No one was killed.

Addison Cole, of Clayton, was found guilty in Justice Stevens' court of assault and battery on Charles Sutherland. Cole seems to be fond of exercising his pugilistic prowess on his neighbors, this being his second conviction of assault and battery inside of a short time. He was fined \$50 for his fun.

The laboring men of Battle Creek are in a fever of excitement over the fact that Laidlaw Bros., of Detroit, who have the contract for doing \$18,000 worth of brick paving, have refused to pay more than \$1 a day for labor and \$2.50 a day for teams.

Ex-State Oil Inspector McMillan turned into the State treasury a balance of \$5,222.56, which represents the net earnings of the inspection system for the first six months of this year. The total receipts for the period were \$37,987.47. Of the disbursements \$12,774.84. Of the latter \$10,151.87 represents the aggregate salaries paid the State Oil Inspector and his twenty-two deputies.

At Lapeer, Mrs. S. A. Lockwood and Lena Brown, a domestic, were seriously burned by the explosion of a gasoline stove Saturday. Miss Brown, although severely burned herself, saved the life of her mistress by wrapping a rug around her.

The American Potato Flour Company, of Michigan, has been sold to Julius Froud, a wealthy Detroitier. The company manufactures potato chips and potato flour used extensively by butchers and bakers. This concern consumes thousands of bushels of potatoes weekly.

Muskegon has had its initial shipment of celery and is now knocking at the door of the Eastern market with another less common product. Henry W. Vanderveer, of North Muskegon, has gone into the business of shipping turtles into the East and made an initial shipment of several hundred pounds of live turtle to Philadelphia.

A jail delivery took place at St. Joseph, in which four prisoners awaiting trial escaped by sawing the steel bars in their cells and in the outer corridors. They were Alex McDonald, who attempted to murder a brickman, Louis Ake of South Bend, who has charges of bicycle stealing hanging over him in several cities; Otto Bentley of Hecsey, and Frank Roby of Rochester, Ind., burglars. A reward of \$125 has been offered for their capture.

J. W. McGraw of Bay City is putting in about five miles of railroad in the eastern part of Osego County, with a view of cutting his hard wood timber and drawing it to the Bay City market. He also owns several thousand acres. Salling, Hanson & Co. of Grayling also own a large block of hard wood timber in the eastern portion of the county and are now making preparations to cut and move it. They have platted a town in its vicinity, and propose to make it a permanent one, if possible.

John Scooby of Chicago requested the police at the East Chicago avenue station to find Wallace Scooby, his nephew. Wallace lived with his family in Grand Rapids, but left there some time ago to find employment. Recently Scooby received a letter from his nephew, who was in Detroit, in which the latter said he was in Chicago. The writer has not as yet appeared. The other day Wallace Scooby's wife and child were burned to death at their home in Grand Rapids.

Ethel Smith, aged 13 years, daughter of Henry Smith, a farmer living near Dimondale, is dead as the result of severe burns she received Saturday. The girl was boiling beans in a large kettle out of doors when her clothing caught fire. She jumped into a tub of water, but was fatally burned before she was able to extinguish the flames. The girl's mother died last spring. Mr. Smith became so discouraged after his daughter's death that he took a dose of morphine. Doctors worked over him all Saturday night, and he will probably live.

It was the last day before penalty in the afternoon, when the Michigan Central Railroad Co. paid to State Treasurer Steed its taxes for last year. The Michigan Central Co. paid \$228,587.25 on its main and leased lines. The Cincinnati, Jackson and Saginaw Railroad Co. paid \$4,041.61. The taxes of the companies are paid up closer than for several years past. The total amount of railroad taxes assessed was \$730,098.75, and of this sum \$107,148.35 remains unpaid. The Duluth, North Shore and Atlantic, and the Grand Rapids and Indiana railroads owe the State \$75,000 of the amount now delinquent.

Alfred G. Highton, a convict in the Jackson prison, has sent to Gov. Pingree a somewhat remarkable ship in miniature. It is a regular full-rigger, named "The Golden Voice," and its guns are trained on "Fort Monopoly." The convict has spent a vast amount of time in the construction of the boat, and it may be added, he wants a pardon.

The divorce suit of Helen J. Cole vs. Wilson Cole was heard before Judge Lane at Adrian, and a decree was given in the woman's favor. The couple were married in March, 1896, and lived together at Cassadaga until 1897. On or about Oct. 24 of that year Cole said he was going for the doctor for their sick child. He never came back, and his wife supposed he was either dead or had gone to sea. In Adrian, three years later, she married David Jackson. They have lived happily together for the past nineteen years. A short time ago the woman heard in a roundabout way that her first husband was alive. She immediately applied for and was granted the divorce. Mrs. Cole had four children by the first husband, all grown up and doing well, and two children by the second, Edith, aged 16, and Elvora, aged 10, both very nice girls.

At Ottawa Beach, Miss Clara Hall, aged 17, and Miss Lena Herrick, aged 16, of Grand Rapids, were bathing and the sea was running rather high. A huge wave carried Miss Hall off the pier, upon which they were standing. Miss Herrick at once plunged in after her and succeeded in reaching her side. She then swam out to them, but just as she reached their side a huge wave came upon them and they were separated. When he came up the young women were being swept away beyond his reach. There were few bathers there at the time, but the alarm was at once given, and a life-saving crew were soon upon the scene. It was too late, for both bodies were out of sight. The drowning created the most intense excitement at the beach. Miss Hall was the daughter of Sherwood Hall, one of the pioneer merchants of Grand Rapids, while Mr. Herrick owns the largest grocery in the city and also operates the street car. Both fathers were upon the train leaving the city for the beach, and knew nothing of the awful greeting which awaited them until their arrival.

"Chicken Tom" Acron, who had attained a national reputation among sporting men as a breeder of fine game birds, died at Muskegon. Acron's chicken ranch was a paradise for the lovers of game fowls.

Near Elkton, the 2-year-old child of Wm. Stout, just able to walk, came out of a hole where stood a team hitched to a binder. The driver was in the seat and never saw the child, which got under the dack. When the horses started the master wheel, on which rests nearly the whole weight of the binder, passed over the little one's body. Strange to say, it was not killed instantly, but is still alive.

Hezekiah Callan, an employee of the Michigan Forestry Company, residing at Muskegon, drank carbolio acid and was found dead in bed. Ill health and small wages are assigned as the cause of the suicide. Mr. Callan leaves a widow and five children, the oldest being 17 years and the youngest 2 years.

During the parade of Ringling Bros.' circus at Holland on Saturday several dwellings were entered by thieves, prominent among which was that of Attorney Philip McBride, where the burglars carried off one valuable gold watch and chain and two silver watches. An unknown woman had her pocket picked of a gold watch.



SERMONS OF THE WEEK.

The Tree of Life.—The Sabbath, with its worship of God, is the bud in the tree of human existence, without which man's life is a dead thing. —Rev. T. B. Gregory, Universalist, Chicago, Ill.

Rules of Life.—Obedience you will be dismissed or disgraced or disowned, perist or you will go under, water or you will fall, work or you will starve. —Rev. W. M. Peden, Presbyterian, Philadelphia, Pa.

Nationalization.—We have nationalized and internationalized everything common to civilized people—our politics, our religion, our customs, our sports, and, in short, all things. —Rev. R. Patten, Presbyterian, Princeton, N. J.

The Voice of God.—The voice of the people is the voice of God only when that voice accords with the conscience of a good man, otherwise the voice of the people is the voice of a beast. —Rev. G. A. Gordon, Episcopalian, Boston, Mass.

Every Man Has His Price.—Every man, unless the divine life abides in him, has his selfish price. The Bible implies it; the new church revelation explains how the selfishness of man, apart from the Lord, is only evil. —Rev. John Goddard, Swedenborgian, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Advice to Parents.—If parents admonish, encourage, correct and discipline their children, they will be a credit to them, an ornament to society and an honor to the church, and will live lives of usefulness, influence and power. —Rev. C. D. Harris, Lutheran, Baltimore, Md.

Danger to Public Morals.—There are a thousand and one things more dangerous to the public morals than bicycles, and a woman who oversteps the bounds of womanly modesty in her cycling dress, would do so in some other way just as quickly. —Rev. S. J. McPherson, Presbyterian, Chicago, Ill.

Existence.—The dead, in the Bible, are those who have not faith in God, while believers are alive. Life with Solomon meant not physical, but spiritual existence. Knowledge, then, has this for its greatest excellence, that it is a source of that faith which is true life. —Rev. R. Terry, Reformed, New York City.

Heroism.—There is an appreciation of the heroic in every soul; it is a remnant of the divine nature, which has most escaped the wreck of sin, and to this life of Jesus appeals as the most heroic and beautiful possible to conceive. —Rev. J. F. Stout, Methodist, St. Paul, Minn.

A Progressive Christ.—Jesus Christ was the most progressive man of his age. He was weary of the solemn mockery of the priests, weary of their mumbling called prayers, weary of their worship of scrolls, parchment and sacred books. Hence the frequency of the word "new" upon his lips. —Rev. R. Harcourt, Methodist, Philadelphia, Pa.

COUNT WHO WOULD FIGHT.

Challenged Prince Henry of Orleans to a Duel.

The Count of Turin, who challenged Prince Henry of Orleans to a duel because of the Prince's insulting comment on the Italian prisoners in Abyssinia, is a nephew of the King of Italy. He is the second son of Humbert's brother, a prince of the royal family, and therefore the equal in rank of Prince Henry, who declined to meet young Pini on the score of his station. The Count is a tall, handsome fellow, just 27 years old. His name is Victor



COUNT OF TURIN.

Emmanuel. His mother was the Princess, Maria Dalpazzo Della Cisterna. His late father, the Duke of Aosta, was for a short time on the throne of Spain. Thus it is that the Count can match the Prince's claims to dignity of rank by calling attention to the fact that he is the son of one king and the nephew of another, with a pretty fair chance of being a king himself some day. Should the sickly Crown Prince die the Count and his brother would be in line for the throne, providing, of course, that the heir-apparent left no heirs of his own. Prince Henry cannot decline to fight on the score of blood.

New Treatment for Hiccough.

A female patient presented herself at a French hospital for a rebellious hiccough, which had resisted all treatment for four days. She was asked to show the tongue, and it was noticed that with the putting out of the tongue, the hiccough ceased. The same thing has been since tried, and with success in other cases. All that is necessary apparently is to strongly push the tongue out of the mouth and hold it so, for a minute or two. It is also suggested now to try the same thing in suffocative cough, as whooping cough, and choking by irrespirable gases.

Red Men Who Are Civilized.

There are four tribes of civilized Indians in the Indian Territory—the Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw and Creek. Of these the Creeks are the most industrious, and this is attributed to the infusion of negro blood. It has cost the United States Government \$25,000,000 to civilize them so far, and there is still an annual outlay of more than \$400,000 on their account.

The Avalanche.

G. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR
THURSDAY, AUG. 12, 1897.

Entered in the Post Office at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

If a protective tariff is a tax, it is the only one yet discovered that fills the pockets of the American people.

Nobody seems to be uttering a word of regret at the final departure of the Wilson law from the statute books of the country.

Mexico also has good crops this year, but the silver standard is responsible for a bad crop of serious business losses.

It must be the gold dollar and the bushel of wheat are twins, and some philosopher will soon be claiming that gold is depreciating when measured in wheat.—Globe-Democrat.

The Republican party promised a return of confidence and stability, and the business world is well satisfied with the samples so promptly furnished.

Alaska cost about \$7,000,000. The Yukon river which is navigable for over 1500 miles, is alone worth that much, and that is but one of the many assets.

Americans do not rejoice over the short crops of Europe, but they are glad for the long crops on this side, and will willingly make up any deficiency. There is nothing wrong in that.

Mr. Bryan is not repeating his little joke about the absence of "General Prosperity" these days. Nor is he saying anything about wheat and silver keeping pace with each other in the markets of the world.

The recent call for a conference of silver leaders is understood to be for the purpose of deciding how they shall explain the fact that wheat has advanced 23 cents per bushel while silver has fallen 10 cents per ounce.

Every bushel of wheat in the United States brings 17 cents more than it did a year ago. That 17 to 1 beats the old 16 to 1 all hollow.—Brooklyn Eagle.

The Mexican laborer gets his pay in silver just the same regardless of the heavy decline in the metal. He is the chief sufferer from a false standard. The Mexican dollar is worth 44 cents at present.

Gold has gone to a premium of 125 in Mexico, where silver is the standard and a favored product. Professors of silver or populist theology have stopped pointing to Mexico as an object lesson.

The city of North Tonawanda, N. Y., with 20,000 inhabitants, reports that there is not an unemployed man in the place. Republican times have made a clean score there already.—Globe-Democrat.

The London "Standard" kindly predicts for this country "further denials, gold shipments, and a fatiguing succession of strikes and panics." Our London friends have yet to learn that it is not that kind of an administration.—Globe-Democrat.

Some of the free-trade organs are howling loudly about the tariff, and say, "Sugar has gone up one-sixteenth of a cent." Isn't it awful? What about wheat and corn, and cotton and hides and wool? Have they not gone up? The price of labor will go up, and the calamity howlers will go up higher than either.

The crocodile tears free traders are shedding over the new duty collected from passengers returning from Europe are shed for nothing. Each passenger is allowed \$100 worth of baggage free of duty, and need not pay anything if he buys his clothing in America. If he lays in a large supply abroad he is the right person to pay a tax to increase the revenue.

The death rate among the old veterans at the soldier's homes has been heavy this year. At Marion, Indiana, 2,530 veterans were cared for, with a total of 74 deaths; Tagus, Me., 3,160 cared for, 121 deaths; Hampton, Va., 5,076, with 204 deaths; Leavenworth, Kan., 3,801, with 163 deaths; Milwaukee, Wis., 3,429, with 151 deaths; Santa Monica, Cal., 2,308 with 151 deaths; Dayton, Ohio, 7,037 with 314 deaths. The number of deaths will increase with each year. The groaners over the "Nation's pensioners" can take heart, the pay roll is diminishing. The broken, battered veterans are rapidly answering their final roll call.—Inter-Ocean.

Additional Local Matter.

Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Whipple returned on Saturday last, from a two week's visit with their daughter, near Fore Cheney.

Hugo Schreiber, of Grove township was in town Monday. He returned from a visit to the "Fatherland," last Monday, looking as if he had enjoyed the trip.

A pension examining board has been appointed for the counties of Ogemaw, Roscommon, Gladwin and Arenac counties, with Dr. C. L. Nauaman, of West Branch, as chairman.

Misses Vena and Josie Jones gave a Bicycle party last Wednesday evening that was attended by the following persons: Mr. and Mrs. L. Fournier, Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Salling, Miss Lenz, Miss Butterfield, and Messrs. I. Roventhal, S. Bekker, A. Bekker, M. Finkelstine and Dr. Tusley.

Mrs. M. Cole and her niece, Miss Rose Benson, left for their new home in Big Rapids, Tuesday. Mr. Cole will remain here in the employ of Salling, Hanson & Co. Miss Benson enters the training school at Big Rapids to complete the teacher's course and will also take a course in elocution.

Two drunken hoboos were arrested at Gaylord, last Saturday, for disorderly conduct, and jailed. They became dissatisfied with their dinner, and dined a fusillade of curses at the officer and followed it up with the dinner, dishes, lamps, etc. They were silenced and subdued in about ten minutes after the deputy sheriff had turned the hose on them.

Eighteen of the M. N. G. from the U. P. enroute to the camp at Island Lake, loitered by the way, so that the officer in charge of their transportation left them. They refused to pay their fare and were put off the train here, Tuesday morning. While waiting for transportation, by telegraph, the most of them were frequent visitors to the saloons. They got off on the afternoon express.

About the middle of July a stranger drove into town with a fine bay mare, which he put in McCullough's barn, and finally sold to him. Tuesday the Sheriff of Missaukee County arrived, and identified the animal as one stolen from Lake City, July 15th. Mr. McCullough is out the price and care of the horse, but it is thought they have track of the thief, who returned to that vicinity and stole another horse on the 25th.

It is desired by the Commander of Marvin Post, that all who intend going to the Reunion at Gaylord, next Wednesday and Thursday, to make their arrangements to go on the train that leaves Grayling, at 6 p. m. All old soldiers and their families, even if they are not members of the Post, or W. R. C., are cordially invited to attend. Fare for the round trip, \$1.08. Wednesday morning is the time appointed by the Commander of the Post and President of the Corps, for going. All should go.

Mr. E. Allen who is employed in the office in the rear of the Bank, had the stove full of old paper, Sunday, on which he sprinkled sulphur and ignited it for the purpose of fumigating the bugs in the office and went home. The stove pipe being set off to let the fumes escape, fell down and the building was soon filled with smoke, which poured through doors and windows. An alarm of fire was turned in and the town turned out, but fortunately there was no harm except the smoke and a big scare.

Under the direction of Chief Carney, our village is now provided with 18 fire alarm boxes, and first class telephone connection between Hose House No. 1, and the water works. In case of fire, break a glass in the alarm box and turn a crank, and electricity does the rest. Our volunteer department should have the support of the community and the authorities should provide what they need. A good horse with No. 1, would be a good investment. Ours is a wooden village and too much care cannot be exercised.

Crawford County croakers should take a little trip up the East Branch and see the newly developed farms, with the wealth of vegetation. First comes Otto Johnson, who is making as comfortable a home as one need wish; then Wm. Fisher's, where was never seen much better promise in cabbage, potatoes and oats. Chris Range has a piece of oats on the river flat, that if not too heavy to mature, will astonish the natives. Mr. Miller, on Olof Sorenson's farm, is as successful in all growing crops, and in addition has a large patch of sun flowers on the Smith homestead that will yield seed enough for all the chicks in the county. A. C. Wilcox has a model garden, clean and thrifty, and we noticed a field of rye in the shock, that promises an abundant yield. Further on John Rasmussen has struck the earth, and has as fine fields of potatoes and corn as can be found in the state. We know what the book says of unbelievers, but if they will look over the county they will be converted, as we are, to the agricultural possibilities of the county.

The school opens September 7th. Information may be had by addressing the Principal. CHAS. MCKENNY, Mt. Pleasant, Michigan.

Oh! I say! Have you given Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin a trial? It will cure you of your constipation, will correct your stomach troubles and make your life worth living. Trial size bottles 10c (10 doses 10c) large size 50c and \$1.00. For sale by L. Fournier.

Governor Pingree seems disposed to stop raising potatoes and is trying to raise Cato over the Dingley bill.—Inter-Ocean.

The Sun may shine brightly, and the birds may sing their sweetest song, but if your stomach is not right there is no happiness for you. Keep a bottle of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin in the house, and use it according to directions, and the sun and birds will not shine and sing in vain. Constipation and indigestion cured. Trial size 10c (10 doses) and in 50c and \$1.00 bottles. For sale by L. Fournier.

The man who asserts that the effect of the Dingley law has not been perceptible in increasing business and increasing employment, even in the short time in which it has been in operation, is either ignorant of the facts or willfully misstates them, as many thousands of people receiving employment since that time can testify.

From a Methodist Preacher. Clay City, Ind., Jan. 12, 1897. Pepsin Syrup Co. Monticello, Ill. Gentlemen:—It affords me great pleasure to speak in praise of your most excellent medicine. I have suffered quite a great deal from sick headache, the result of sedentary habits and sluggish liver and bowels. Your remedy corrects these troubles and my headaches are stopped. J. C. BOONE, Pastor M. E. Church. For sale by L. Fournier.

The midsummer holiday (August) CENTURY is a "travel number," and it opens with a panorama of the Hudson river from the Bartholdi statue to Albany, presented in a series of large illustrations by Andre Castaigne. Other illustrated travel articles include a journey in Thessaly; an Alaska trip by John Muir; "Down to Java," by Eliza Ruhame Seldmore, and a paper on "Margate's Sands," written and illustrated by the Pennells, and deals with one of the most popular watering places in England. In addition to the serials, there are Dr. Weir Mitchell's Revolutionary tale, "Hugh Wynne"; "Campaigning with Grant," by Gen. Horace Porter, all of which are illustrated. There are also two complete stories by Margaret Sutton Briscoe and Governor Morris, Jr.; two short articles characteristic of Jenny Lind; by Henry Apple and Fanny Morris Smith. Also an article by Gen. John M. Schofield, giving unpublished facts relative to the impeachment of President Johnson. Among the "Open Letters" is a letter from Gen. W. F. Smith in reply to Gen. Porter's criticism of his action at Petersburg.

Words of Truth. We, the undersigned druggists of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, unite in saying that Warner's White Wine of Tar Syrup has no superior as a throat and lung remedy. It has given entire satisfaction in this part of the country, and is one of our very best sellers. Stafford Drug Co., Marquette, Mich. H. J. Atkinson, Harbor Spring, Mich. J. M. Perkins & Co., Negaunee, Mich. Russell & Conway, S't. Ignace, Mich. D. T. MacDonald, Calumet, Mich. H. M. Powers, Ontonagon, Mich. F. P. Tillson, Ishpeming, Mich. A. J. Scott, Hancock, Mich.

Interesting to Teachers

There has recently come to the attention of the AVALANCHE, some information relative to the new Michigan Normal school located at Mt. Pleasant, which will be of interest to our many readers. The aim of the new Normal is to prepare teachers for the district schools and the grades of the graded schools. Like the State Normal at Ypsilanti, it grants certificates which exempts the holders from the endless bother and expense of yearly examinations.

The Central Normal offers two courses. One is a short course designed to prepare teachers for district schools and can be finished by good students in about a year. It leads to a four years' certificate valid throughout the State.

The other course is longer and prepares teachers for graded school work. High School graduates can finish the course in one year. The certificate is valid throughout the state for six years if the holder teaches with success.

The yearly expenses of students are remarkably low. No young person of pluck need lack a good preparation for teaching when the state so generously offers such opportunities at a nominal price. The demand for Normal trained teachers is growing and some school boards refuse to hire teachers who have not had Normal instruction.

The school opens September 7th. Information may be had by addressing the Principal.

CHAS. MCKENNY, Mt. Pleasant, Michigan.

THIS SPACE BELONGS
H. JOSEPH, Proprietor of the
CHEAP CASH STORE,
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

THE CITY DRUG STORE!
NORTH SIDE OF MICHIGAN AVENUE,
Is now Ready for Business, and offers to the Public a Full Line of
PURE DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS.
Prescriptions Accurately Filled, and Prices made to suit the Times.
I also carry a Line of PERFUMERY,
STATIONERY, CONFECTIONERY, TOBACCO AND CIGARS.
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
And an Immense Stock of JEWELRY and BAZAAR GOODS.
Call and see me and look over my Stock, and I will do you good.
J. A. LEIGHTON, M. D.
Grayling, Michigan.
All Professional Calls Promptly Attended.

It is announced in a Lincoln, Neb. paper that W. J. Bryan is open for all lecture engagements. By all means let the Republican Committee engage him to make a tour of Kansas, telling the farmers that the dollars they get for their wheat are twice over too valuable.—Kas. City Journal.

NEW MARKET!
We have opened a Market in the room formerly occupied by the City Drug Store, where we will keep the best of FRESH, SALT and SMOKED MEATS, FISH, POULTRY, &c., to be found in any market.

Also all kinds of Vegetables.
We aim to keep the best the market affords and to sell it at the lowest rates. Highest market price paid for Beef, Veal and Mutton. Give us a call.
TRUEMAN & FLOWERS, Grayling, Michigan.

FRANKLIN HOUSE
Cor. Detroit and
Hawthorne Sts.,
DETROIT, MICH.
Rates, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per Day.
Only one block from Woodward and Jefferson Aves. Elevator service, Steam Heat, Electric Lights, Tile Floors, Etc.
H. H. JAMES & SON, Prop'rs.

Winchester REPEATING RIFLES AND ALL KINDS OF SHOT-GUNS AMMUNITION
SINGLE-SHOT RIFLES
Pronounced by Experts the Standard of the World.
Ask your dealer for WINCHESTER make of Gun or Ammunition and take no other.
FREE—Our new illustrated Catalogue.
WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., New Haven, Ct.

BUY
YOUR
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
AND
HAY,
OATS
& FEED,
AT
OUR STORE.
We guarantee satisfaction and defy Competition.
Salling, Hanson & Company,
Grayling, Michigan.

For Cash Only. During This Sale.
A BIG CUT IN PRICES!

WE MUST MAKE ROOM FOR
FALL AND WINTER GOODS, Therefore we will offer for the next 30 days, endless values in
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, SHOES AND FURNISHING GOODS.
All our Silver Sateen Laces at reduced prices.

All our Men's Boy's and Children's Clothing at reduced prices.
R. MEYER, Price Wrecker,
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

JUST RECEIVED,
I have just received the following Magazines for the month, The Ladies Home Journal; Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly; The Nickel Magazine; The Strand; St. Nicholas; McClure's Magazine.

NEW BOOKS.
Marguerite's Heritage, by Mrs. Georgie Sheldon, Price 25 Cents
Only The Governor, by Rosa N. Carey, " 25 "
Queen Bees, by Mrs. Georgie Sheldon, " 10 "
Webman's Song Book, No. 54, " 10 "
For Sale by J. W. SORENSON, Grayling, Mich.

Notice for Publication.
LAND OFFICE AT GRAYLING, MICH., July 27th, 1897.
NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Grayling, Mich., on September 4th, 1897, viz: Carl Fackler, Homestead Application No. 5007, for the SE 1/4 of Sec. 12, Tp. 27, N. R. 4, W.

Probate Notice.
State of Michigan, County of Crawford, S. S.

Probate Court for said County.
At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate Office in said County, on Monday, the 19th day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety seven.

PRESENT, HON. JOHN J. COVENTRY, Judge of Probate.
IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF FRANKLIN L. BARKER, deceased. Benjamin Hanson and Neil P. Salling, executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, of said estate, come into Court and represent that they are now prepared to render their final account as such executors.

THE NEW YORK WORLD MOURNS: "If we only had a united Democracy freed from the unholy alliance with Populism." Just so. But you have not. Even by the union you have corrupted Populism and the combined mass is worse than either one alone.—Inter-Ocean.

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, Local Editor.
THURSDAY, AUG. 12, 1897.

LOCAL ITEMS.

F. R. Deckrow, of Maple Forest, was in town last Thursday.

H. Davenport, Sr., of Frederic, was in town, last Thursday.

Buy your Evaporated and Canned Fruits, at Bates & Co's.

Edmund Cobb, of Maple Forest township, was in town, Tuesday.

A. H. Annis, of Beaver Creek tp., was in town, Tuesday.

Go to Fournier's Drug Store for fishing tackle of all descriptions.

Duane Willett, of Frederic, was in town, Tuesday.

Mrs. P. W. Stephan, of Grove tp., was in town, Tuesday.

Miss Paulina Schreiber, of Grove township, was in town, Tuesday.

Wm. Fisher is building a fine barn in the rear of his new residence.

W. H. Sherman, of Maple Forest township, was in town last Saturday.

Fred Shultz, of Center Plains, was in town, last Friday.

H. G. Benedict, of Beaver Creek township, was in town last Thursday.

I. H. Richardson, of South Branch township, was in town last Saturday.

Ladies' Underwear 5c, 10c, 15c and 25c at the store of S. H. & Co.

L. J. Miller, of Parma, formerly of South Branch township, was in town last Thursday.

When you want the best flour on the market, ask for "Lily White," at Claggett's.

Conductor N. H. Hayden will deliver a lecture during institute week. Subject: "Prehistoric America."

The new meat market of C. So-banski & Co. has opened out, and the manager returned to Gaylord.

You can buy an Oliver, a Ward, a Greenville or a Bay City Plow of Albert Kraus.

Regular meeting of Crawford Tent No. 192 K. O. T. M., Saturday evening, the 14th.

Our favorite Combination Coffee for 25c is a winner. Try it. For sale at S. S. Claggett's.

Regular meeting of Marvin W. R. C., Saturday afternoon, the 14th, at the usual hour.

If you want a high grade Bicycle, go to Albert Kraus, and get a "Waverly."

Advertised Letters.—N. McLain, L. G. McCullum, D. Robb, W. H. Wauen, Geo. W. Wagner.

The best place in Gayling to buy Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates & Co's. Prices guaranteed.

Mrs. Daily sold her property on Maple St., opposite J. E. McKnight's residence, last week, to Dr. Leighton.

Detroit White Lead Works strictly pure Paints, sold and warranted by Albert Kraus.

The Hog Hoos of Michigan hold a grand concatenation of the order at Ausable, next Saturday, the 14th.

Albert Kraus has the finest line of Fishing Tackle, which he is selling at the lowest prices.

One thousand bushel of Huckleberries were shipped from Oscoda, last week.

Bates & Co. are offering the choicest Teas and the best Coffees in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Tyler went to Sault Ste. Marie, for a visit with his parents.

Regular communication of Grayling Lodge, No. 356, F. & A. M., on this Thursday evening, the 12th, at the usual hour.

Bring your Butter, Eggs, and Huckleberries to S. H. & Co. They pay the highest market price for them.

A Mrs. Ferrington, of Standish, while picking berries near that town last Friday, was chased by a bear and narrowly escaped—a hugging.

C. W. West, of Center Plains tp., (Pere Cheney P. O.) has two cows for sale; both giving milk, but will be fresh in October.

Ginseng is said to grow wild in large quantities in Crawford county. It is worth \$5 a pound.—Alpena Pioneer.

Huckleberries at Standish have gone down to 70 cents per bushel, and still many are engaged in picking and shipping every day.

Prosperity has reached Gaylord. Forty-one new houses and improvements are being built or have been built this summer.—Exchange.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Johnson, Monday night, a boy. If Charley was as big as he feels over the son, he would weigh a ton.—Lewiston Journal.

Mrs. C. Eickhoff returned from her trip to Niagara Falls, Tuesday morning. A nephew, Leroy Schlenck, of that city, returned home with her.

Mr. Cecil Wemp, of Chatham, Ontario, is visiting with his relatives, the families of Dr. Wemp and D. Trotter.

Now is the time to paint your house with Sherwin Williams' Paint, the best on earth, and for sale by S. H. & Co.

J. K. Wright, Esq., went to Oden, last Saturday, for a visit with his family who are spending the summer in that locality.

Another big egg. J. F. Wilcox has a hen that laid an egg last week that measured 5 7/8 x 7 1/4 inches in circumference.

Use Boydell's Prepared Paints to brighten your home. Every gallon sold on a guarantee. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

A full inch of rain fell in Gayling, Monday. It was a good one and put corn and potatoes out of danger from drouth.

We have two Men's and one Boy's Wheel left, which we will sell at a bargain. Call and see them, if interested. S. H. & Co.

Miss Vena Jones went on the excursion to Niagara Falls, last Thursday, starting from West Branch, returning Sunday morning.

S. H. Johnson, who is visiting with friends in Center Plains township, was in town Monday and ordered his paper sent to him at Pere Cheney.

John Hanna, of Beaver Creek township was in town, Monday. He reports that the township was flooded with rain in the morning.

Regular meeting of Marvin Post, No. 240, Grand Army of the Republic, next Saturday evening, the 14th, at the usual hour.

Dr. Leighton has cut out a partition to enlarge his store room, so he can display his large variety of goods to better advantage.

Claggett's Sock Factory is running night and day, and his line of hosiery is beyond competition. See those famous—Leather—Stockings—before you buy.

Mrs. J. Hanna and son, Otis, of Beaver Creek township, took the noon train Monday, for a visit with relatives and friends in Shiawassee county.

A splendid single Buggy Harness for \$6.00, and a double heavy Farm Harness, complete with collars, for \$23.00, at S. H. & Co's.

Rev. Woodhams, presiding elder, will hold Quarterly Services at the M. E. church, next Sunday, morning and evening. Conference at 8 o'clock Saturday evening, the 14th.

Supervisor Hoessl, of Blaine township was in town last Saturday. He reports having a better prospect for a large crop of potatoes than he ever had before.

A capitalist has purchased five hundred acres of land near Standish from the Standish manufacturing company, on which he will settle 25 Italian families.

The stave mill and factory at Standish are running night and day to keep up with orders. The capacity of the factory will soon be doubled.—Ex.

The families of J. Rosenthal, R. Meyers and others, who are in camp at Portage Lake, got the benefit of the heavy rain Monday morning and it took them some time to dry out.

If you will call at Claggett's he will give you an introduction to "Lily White." She is the fairest among the fair. You can adopt her, if you wish, as the flour of your family. You will be pleased with the result.

Duane Willett, Ex-Supervisor of Frederic, was in town Tuesday, to part with a grumbling molar. After the operation, he took our hat and departed, but traded back. His was the best hat?

Flower time is here. Winter flowers are in great demand, especially the household favorite "Lily White." It is a very white pure flower, as its name implies. Adopt it as the flower of the family, and you will have no other. Claggett sells it.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, DR.

PRICES

CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Arsenic, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

18TH ANNUAL REUNION

OF THE
SOLDIER'S & SAILOR'S ASSOCIATION
OF NORTHERN MICHIGAN.

WILL BE HELD AT—
GAYLORD, MICHIGAN
August 16th and 19th, '97.

Fare from Grayling to Gaylord and return, \$1.00.

PROGRAM.

FIRST DAY—FORENOON.
1. Reception Committee with Band will meet the different delegations on arrival of trains, and escort them to Grand Army Hall.
2. Music by the Bands, etc.
3. Dinner Call at 12 M.

AFTERNOON.
4. Parade will form at 2 p. m., and march to Opera House, led by Martial Bands.
5. Prayer by Rev. Fred O. Wood, of Gaylord.
6. Music by the Choir.
7. Address of Welcome by Rev. Seth Reed, of Gaylord.

8. Response by Comrade D. S. Waldron, President of the Association.
9. Music by the Orchestra.
10. Our Fallen Comrades. Response by Comrade J. M. Warren, of Lewiston.
11. Music by the Choir.

12. Sherman's March to the Sea. Response by Comrade O. Palmer, of Grayling.
13. Song by the Choir—Marching through Georgia.
14. Sons of Veterans. Response by Rev. S. G. Taylor, S. of V., Chislegoyan.

15. Music by the Orchestra.
16. Payment of dues and securing of Badges.
17. Supper Call.
18. Camp Fire at Opera House, etc.
19. Taps 9:30 p. m.

SECOND DAY—FORENOON.
1. Reville at 6:30 a. m.
2. Breakfast at 7 a. m.
3. Guard Mount at 8 a. m.
4. Music by Bands.

5. Prayer by Rev. Van Auker, of Vanderbilt.
6. Song by the Choir.
7. The Grand Army of the Republic. Response by H. E. Woodruff, of Bessemer.

8. Song, "The Star Spangled Banner."
9. The Woman's Relief Corps. Response by Mrs. Eunice R. Mitchell, of Gaylord.
10. Song by the Choir.

11. The men that saved the Union. Responded to by Rev. F. C. Wood of Gaylord.
12. Song, "America."
13. Dinner Call.

AFTERNOON.
14. Assembly at 1:50 o'clock.
15. Music by Gaylord Orchestra.
16. Address by Hon. James O'Donnell, of Jackson.

17. Music by the Orchestra.
18. Annual Address by the President of the Association.
19. Music by the Choir.
20. Election of officers and selecting place for next Reunion.

21. General talk. Free to all.
22. Supper.
All Ex-Soldiers, Sons of Veterans and members of the Woman's Relief Corps are entitled to membership in the association, on payment of the fees and dues, and are especially invited to attend.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTIVE COM.

Miss Yetta Wolf, of Detroit, is visiting her sister, Mrs. H. Joseph.

Bates & Co. have been obliged to purchase another safe in which to deposit the large amount of cash received after banking hours.

Miss Agnes Bates came up from Grayling, Monday, to go down to Otsego Lake, camping this week with her sister, Mrs. Jasper Hoyt, and family.—Otsego Co. Herald.

YOU ought to know that when suffering from any kidney trouble that a safe sure remedy is Foley's Kidney Cure. Guaranteed or money refunded. For sale by L. Fournier.

The picking and shipping of huckleberries is the leading industry in Oscoda and Ausable. The shipments average over 100 bushels per day, and the price paid last week was from \$1.10 to \$1.15 per bushel.

Hot Weather Rules.
In warm weather bowel complaints frequently result from over eating or over drinking. Foley's Kidney Cure affords perfect protection from all bowel derangements, and is guaranteed. For sale by L. Fournier.

J. Frederickson has the contract for the erection of a fine residence for R. Hanson, four miles thence of Vienna, on what is known as the Loren Blanchard farm.—Otsego County Herald.

You Can Depend on It.
that Foley's Kidney Cure is an instant cure for colic, summer complaint, cholera morbus, diarrhea, bloody flux, chronic diarrhea, cholera infantum, bilious colic, painter's colic, and all bowel complaints. 25c and 50c. For sale by L. Fournier.

Scully Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Omer, Arenac county, has surrendered its charter, as its membership had not enough "go" in them to pay its expenses. Too much populism, etc., in its membership and in the county always kept it in a sickly condition.

When You take Your Vacation the most necessary article to have with you (after your pocket book) is a bottle of Foley's Kidney Cure. It is an absolute prevention or cure of all derangements of the bowels, caused by a change of water. You are likely to need it. For sale by L. Fournier.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.
THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier.

The Grandest Remedy.
Mr. R. B. Greeve, merchant of Chilhowie, Va., certifies that he had consumption, was given up to die, sought all medical treatment that money could procure, tried all cough remedies he could hear of, but got no relief; spent many nights sitting up in a chair; was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery, and was cured by the use of two bottles. For past 3 years has been attending to business, and says Dr. King's New Discovery is the grandest medicine ever made, as it has done so much for him and also for others in his community. Dr. King's New Discovery is guaranteed for Coughs, Colds and Consumption. It don't fail. Trial bottles free at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

The general idea of a lumber camp is a lot of uncouth, uncomfortable shanties in the woods, with a gang of ruffians, slaughtering the timber. A visit to the camp of Salling, Hanson & Co., in charge of John London, will dispel such a vision. The buildings are all in line and finished, with the fronts white as lime can make them, all doors and windows furnished with screens, and are surrounded with a fence, and the yards as green and clean as any lawn in the village. The dining hall is a model of neatness, and every man we met bore the impress of a gentleman. No wonder John is happy with his family, even in the woods.

The Trouble Over.
A prominent man in town exclaimed the other day: "My wife has been wearing out her life from the effects of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and Indigestion. Her case baffled the skill of our best physicians. After using three packages of Bacon's Celery King for the nerves she is almost entirely well." Keep your blood in a healthy condition by the use of this great vegetable compound. Call at L. Fournier's, sole agent, and get a trial package free. Large sizes 50c and 25c.

This SPACE BELONGS to

S. S. CLAGGETT,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

DRINK

FOURNIER'S

FAMOUS

ICE

CREAM

SODA

AND KEEP KOOL!

When we were a "cub" in a printing office, we learned of "type lice," "trap oil," and "italic quads," but never knew that type were liable to be infested with bed bugs. But it is said, that the type came from West Branch, and it may be so, for there is no telling what a West Branch printing office can't produce.

Something to Know.
It may be worth something to know that the very best medicine for restoring the tired, out nervous system to a healthy vigor is Electric Bitters. This medicine is purely vegetable, acts by giving tone to the nervous system, the liver and the kidneys, and aids these organs in throwing off impurities in the blood. Electric Bitters improves the appetite, aids digestion and is pronounced by those who have tried it as the very best blood purifier and nerve tonic. Try it. Sold for 50c or \$1.00 per bottle at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

There will be a geography game or match some evening during the teacher's institute, and all attending will be asked to join in the exercise. Sides will be chosen as for a spelling match; then the sides alternately state some geographical fact. If something is given that it is not a fact, the one doing so sits down. Also any one failing to give a fact in his turn, sits down. No fact is to be repeated. The conductor decides in all cases of doubt. Teachers and young people, study your geographies and come prepared.

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Mr. R. B. Greeve, merchant of Chilhowie, Va., certifies that he had consumption, was given up to die, sought all medical treatment that money could procure, tried all cough remedies he could hear of, but got no relief; spent many nights sitting up in a chair; was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery, and was cured by the use of two bottles. For past 3 years has been attending to business, and says Dr. King's New Discovery is the grandest medicine ever made, as it has done so much for him and also for others in his community. Dr. King's New Discovery is guaranteed for Coughs, Colds and Consumption. It don't fail. Trial bottles free at L. Fournier's Drug Store.

The Hose Cart, No. 1, was drawn over half way to the hydrant, Sunday, by a number of little boys, with Chief Carney and E. Hempstead, the only men on the rope, while scores of men passed them on the street. This is all wrong, for the cart is a heavy load and every citizen should be willing to assist in saving property, and the first thing to do is to get the water which must wait for the hose. Next time catch on and pull.

A Horrible Railroad Accident.
Is a daily chronicle in our papers; also the death of some dear friend, who had died with Consumption, whereas, if he or she had taken Otto's Cure for Throat and Lung diseases in time, life would have been rendered happier and perhaps saved. Heed the warning. If you have a cough or any affection of the Throat and Lungs, call at L. Fournier's, sole agent and get a trial bottle free. Large sizes 50c and 25c.

The general idea of a lumber camp is a lot of uncouth, uncomfortable shanties in the woods, with a gang of ruffians, slaughtering the timber. A visit to the camp of Salling, Hanson & Co., in charge of John London, will dispel such a vision. The buildings are all in line and finished, with the fronts white as lime can make them, all doors and windows furnished with screens, and are surrounded with a fence, and the yards as green and clean as any lawn in the village. The dining hall is a model of neatness, and every man we met bore the impress of a gentleman. No wonder John is happy with his family, even in the woods.

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This Week's Special

AT

ROSEN

THAL'S!

Ladies' Sailors, worth 75c and \$1.00, AT ONE DOLLAR.

Men's Straw Hats at Half Price.

Bargains in Men's Shoes.

Come and See US, for Bargains.

JOE ROSENTHAL,

One Price Clothing, Dry Goods, Hat, CAP AND SHOE HOUSE,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

W.B. FLYNN, Dentist
WEST BRANCH, MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Insley.

Tim Webster, of Frederic, was in town, yesterday.

Cheboygan's Board of Supervisors has passed a resolution to the effect that the name of every person receiving relief from the county be published in the newspapers. It should be done in this county.

For Sale.
The Commercial House, of Grayling, is for sale. For terms, etc., address or call on John Staley at the Exchange Bank, Grayling, Mich. apr8-17

Notice of Teacher's Examination.
A regular Teacher's Examination will be held at the Court House, on Thursday and Friday, August 10th and 11th.

FLORA M. MARVIN,
COMMISSIONER.

Jens Rasmussen, at Dempsey's camp, last Sunday, lost his house and all its contents by fire, including the clothing of his family. They were ransacking for bugs.

Parties having young cattle can find a ready market for them by applying to us. We will pay highest market price.

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

Petition to Vacate part of Village Plat.

To the Circuit Court of the County of Crawford.

The petition of Martha M. Brink, of said County, respectfully shows, that she is the owner of the following described lots and blocks of land, situated in the village of Grayling, Crawford County, according to the plat thereof, to-wit: Block one (1), Lots seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), and twelve (12); Block three (3), Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), and twelve (12); Block four (4), Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), and twelve (12); Block five (5), Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), and twelve (12); Block six (6), Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), and twelve (12); Block seven (7), Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), and twelve (12); Block eight (8), Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), and twelve (12); Block nine (9), Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), and twelve (12); Block ten (10), Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), and twelve (12); Block eleven (11), Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), and twelve (12); Block twelve (12), Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), and twelve (12); Block thirteen (13), Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), and twelve (12); Block fourteen (14), Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), and twelve (12); Block fifteen (15), Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), and twelve (12); Block sixteen (16), Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), and twelve (12); Block seventeen (17), Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), and twelve (12); Block eighteen (18), Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), and twelve (12); Block nineteen (19), Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), and twelve (12); Block twenty (20), Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), and twelve (12); Block twenty-one (21), Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), and twelve (12); Block twenty-two (22), Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), and twelve (12); Block twenty-three (23), Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), and twelve (12); Block twenty-four (24), Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), and twelve (12); Block twenty-five (25), Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), and twelve (12); Block twenty-six (26), Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), and twelve (12); Block twenty-seven (27), Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), and twelve (12); Block twenty-eight (28), Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), and twelve (12); Block twenty-nine (29), Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), and twelve (12); Block thirty (30), Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), and twelve (12); Block thirty-one (31), Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), and twelve (12); Block thirty-two (32), Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), and twelve (12); Block thirty-three (33), Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), and twelve (12); Block thirty-four (34), Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), and twelve (12); Block thirty-five (35), Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), and twelve (12); Block thirty-six (36), Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), and twelve (12); Block thirty-seven (37), Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), and twelve (12); Block thirty-eight (38), Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), and twelve (12); Block thirty-nine (39), Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), and twelve (12); Block forty (40), Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), and twelve (12); Block forty-one (41), Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), and twelve (12); Block forty-two (42), Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), and twelve (12); Block forty-three (43), Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), and twelve (12); Block forty-four (44), Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), and twelve (12); Block forty-five (45), Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), and twelve (12); Block forty-six (46), Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), and twelve (12); Block forty-seven (47), Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), and twelve (12); Block forty-eight (48), Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), and twelve (12); Block forty-nine (49), Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), and twelve (12); Block fifty (50), Lots one (

UTAH'S BIG JUBILEE.

RECENTLY CELEBRATED HER SEMI-CENTENNIAL.

Fifty Years Ago Brigham Young, the Mormon Prophet, Led His People Into the "Promised Land" and Laid the Foundation of a State.

Founding a State.
The people of the State of Utah recently completed their big celebration of the semi-centennial anniversary of the arrival of Brigham Young and his band of 1,160 pioneers in the valley of the Great Salt Lake. Almost a full week was required to fittingly observe the great empire-building work of Brigham Young.

It was on July 24, 1847, that the pioneers emerged from the rugged defile now known as Emigration Canyon and stood a broad and sunny valley, which sloped gently to the shores of an inland sea. On the east, the Wasatch Mountains, and on the south and west the "Aquirah" range made grim walls about the desert. When the pilgrims had proceeded a little further they saw a large fresh lake a few miles to the south, emptying its surplus waters into the inland sea through a slender river. These odd conditions suggested a striking comparison to Brigham Young, who felt that he was a Moses leading a new

While Utah owes much of its present prosperity to its mines, and will be even more deeply indebted to this item of its resources in the future, the broad foundation of its economic life is in its irrigated soil. There are some remarkable facts to be recorded about the 19,818 farms. In the first place, 17,084 of them are absolutely free of all incumbrance. The "average" size of these farms is twenty-seven acres, but as some large ranches are included in this estimate, the figure given for the average is rather too high. The typical farms range from three to twenty acres—the smallest of any State in the Union. They are universally devoted to diversified agriculture, and thus render their unimproved proprietors absolutely self-sustaining.

In another important respect these farms differ from those elsewhere. Their owners do not live, as a rule, upon the farm acreage, but in villages or home centers. These are located at central points in bodies of 5,000 to 10,000 acres. The farmers have their homes on acre lots in these villages, getting from this small area many of the things they consume, and having the social advantages of town life to a considerable degree. The church is also the dance hall, and in the remotest hamlet there is a Sunday night dance led by the bishop. These social arrangements have contributed much to the contentment of the farming population. There has been less temptation for the boys and girls to leave the soil and go to the large towns than

HINTS ABOUT DIVING.

HOW TO ACQUIRE ABILITY IN THIS RECREATION.

Rules to Be Followed When Rescuing One Who Cannot Swim—A Knowledge of This Art Is Essential to Life Saving.

Saving Persons from Drowning.
The whole secret of making a dive at the first attempt is to have plenty of confidence. Beginners, as a rule, are so nervous that they start to make a dive, but change their mind before reaching the water and turn it into an awkward



DIVING.

tumble. It has often been found a good plan for two persons to hold a towel out in front of the diver to show how high he must throw his legs in order to make a clean dive.

The low dive is about three feet from the surface. With the hands over the head take a deep respiration, and in leaving the solid surface throw the feet above the level of the head. In entering the water turn the hands upward and you come to the surface. The prettiest high dive is made when you spring far out, the body almost in a horizontal level, and allow the head and arms to decline toward the water. In making a very high dive the performer changes the position of his body by giving a peculiar quirk to his legs, which has the effect of shooting him into the water head first.

Headers are taken by running and jumping off a springboard. The body is straightened out as in a high dive, and there is but little splash on enter-



RISING TO THE SURFACE.

ing the water. Diving feet first and the sitting jump, with hands clasped over knees, are also sometimes practiced. Flippers are single or double somersaults make backwards or forwards from a board or solid surface. The plunge differs from the dive in that the former is made head first from a firm take-off, the body being entirely free from springs. You simply plunge into the water and rise to the surface by the guiding of the hands, which are held out in front as in a dive. While in the water the body is perfectly motionless. Good plungers can glide several feet in this way with little difficulty.

Diving is absolutely essential in life saving. It being necessary frequently to dive for a drowning person. It is also essential to know just how to approach and grip a drowning person and how to release oneself from their oftentimes fatal clutch. The following method



RESCUING.

is nearly about that adopted by the life-saving service of England and the United States. Experience has proved it to be most effective, and it is to be regretted that the directions are not more generally known. Briefly they are as follows:

If held by the wrists take a deep

breath and turn both arms simultaneously against the drowning person's thumbs outward, and attempt to bring your arms at right angles to your own body. This will dislocate his thumbs against the neck, being the knees between the two bodies, placing them against the lower part of your opponent's chest. Then give a quick and sudden push, straightening out your legs at the same time, and throw the whole weight of your body backward. This will press the air out of his chest as well as push him off, no matter how tightly he may be holding.

If clutched around the body and arms, lean well over your opponent and throw one arm in an upward direction at right angles to the body, or draw one arm up between your body and his. Then, with thumb and forefinger, catch his nose and pinch the nostrils close, at the same time placing the palm of the hand on his chin and push outward. This will cause him to open his mouth for breathing purposes, and he, being under, will swallow water. Choking ensues, and not only is the rescuer let go, but the other is left so helpless that he is completely under control. If clutched high around the body and arms, lean well over and turn one arm in an outward and upward direction, which move will free the arm. You then proceed as in the other case.

About the easiest way of towing a person to shore is to grasp him by the clothes or under the arm and swim on your back with a fast side stroke. If you swim better with the broad stroke, turn over on your face and let the drowning one lie on his back and put his arms about your neck. Or, if you are very strong, hold him up with one arm and swim with the other.

Patient Endurance.
Many think patient endurance is a virtue that outweighs all others in value. There never was a greater error. Endurance is often so contemptible as to rank with cowardice. Evil is the enemy of progress in manners and morals. The endurance which tolerates evil is a defect worthy of the strongest effort to overcome it.

It takes courage, time, patience, faith to take a stand and make a fight against evil, whether the evil is threatening the nation's prosperity or individual rights and comforts.

We have in all communities laws that exist for the protection of the law-abiding citizens—his protection not only of life and property, but of comfort, of health, of morals.

The laws are for the whole community, for all ages and each sex. They are constantly violated. Why? Because endurance, not in the guise of virtue, but in its common every-day garb of weakness, indifference and laziness, permits these violations, refusing to see the moral degradation that ensues. Righteous wrath that would express itself openly would put down many evils in their first stages, which, endured, create and strengthen themselves and allied evils, compelling the expenditure of men, money and years of time to overcome.

A Timely Rebuke.

A lady, riding on a car on the New York Central Railway, was disturbed in her reading by the conversation of two gentlemen, occupying the seat just before her. One of them seemed to be a student of some college, on his way home for a vacation. He used much profane language, greatly to the lady's annoyance.

She thought she would rebuke him, and, on begging pardon for interrupting, asked the young student if he had studied the languages.

"Yes, madam, I have mastered the languages quite well."

"Do you read and speak Hebrew?"

"Quite fluently."

"Will you be so kind as to do me a small favor?"

"With great pleasure. I am at your service."

"Will you be so kind as to do your swearing in Hebrew?"

The lady was not annoyed any more by the ungentlemanly language of this would-be gentleman.

Present Decision.

If, instead of being influenced by a hazy and undefined feeling, we bring clear thought to bear upon it, we shall find that the only supreme and final test of conduct must ever be the convictions which we hold at the time.

Not whether any other person or a whole world approve or disapprove, nor even whether we may or may not continue in future years to maintain them ourselves, must be our question, but whether at the present moment we believe in our inmost heart that such a course is the true and right one to pursue.

If this be not our guide—if any other voice, opposing that of conscience, be obeyed—then we act in defiance of our own moral sense, which is plainly the suppling of character.

Unrecognized Rulers.

There are many reigning sovereigns at the present time who have never taken the trouble to be crowned. Among them may be mentioned the German Emperor, the King of Italy, the King of Spain, the Queen of Holland, the King of Bavaria, the King of Saxony.

Cheering Indication.

The fact that \$14,225, the largest amount ever paid at one time into the "conscience fund" of the United States Government, has been received within the last year, is a cheering indication that some men are growing better instead of worse.

When some young men fall in love, they show the first symptoms by investing heavily in perfume.

HE WAS A BRILLIANT CLERK.

How a Virginia Prodigy Gave a 10 Per Cent. Discount.

I once had a promising lad of genius in my store down on the James River, said a Virginian to a reporter. I keep a general store there, and this lad, that promised to bloom into seven kinds of a loo loo flower, came to me from the far end of Prince George County, on the introduction of a friend of mine and his, who said as he wasn't good for anything else, perhaps he might be made handy in a store. I took him, just to be accommodating, of course, and promised to give him a chance to rise.

He was about 10 years old, and wrote poetry between times, so I put him to sweeping out as a starter. He could sweep well enough, and after a week I put him to doing the chores, and advised him to study the stock while he was resting.

After about six weeks of this kind of training I concluded he knew enough to take charge of my scrap counter, which was a counter where I put all my old stuff about every sixty days, with the most of it marked in big figures and with the additional information to those looking for bargains that there would be 10 off for cash.

Trade was lively the morning I put him at it, and he was doing as well, if not better, than the more experienced clerks, for I noticed several people getting around his way and getting out pretty quick with what they had bought. I didn't think much about the whys and wherefores until the young fellow came to me at the desk with a suit of clothes in his hands to ask me to explain something. The suit bore a large white card inscribed with a big black "88."

"I don't quite understand this," says he. "The others I sold were marked \$10.75, \$11.50, \$11.88, \$12 and \$12.48, and it was easy enough to calculate what 10 off would be and sell them for 75 cents, \$1.50, \$1.98, \$2 and \$2.48, but I've dogged if I see how you're going to throw \$10 off of an \$8 suit, unless you want to give the customer \$2, and I reckon you ain't that liberal, even at the scrap counter, are you?"

It mighty near gave me a spasm, that did, concluded the gentleman, and I put another clerk at my discount counter p. d. q.

A HEART OF BRICK.

Curious Method of Prolonging the Life of an Elm Tree.

One of the oddest sights of New Brunswick, N. J., is the elm tree in front of John E. Elmendorf's house, on Albany street. Mr. Elmendorf had the tree lined with brick to keep it alive.

The tree is said to be nearly 200 years old. Several years ago insects attacked it and hollowed its heart out. Then at a Fourth of July celebration a spark set fire to the dry interior and destroyed the greater part of what was left. Only the bark on one side and a little



THE BRICKS IN THE TREE.

of the wood remained. At every wind the tree shook and seemed in imminent danger of falling. Mr. Elmendorf had given up all hope of saving the elm, when his wife proposed that they wall it up inside. Mr. Elmendorf set a mason at work lining the elm with brick. Fully one-half of the tree is now solid masonry, and it is in a flourishing condition. The side with the bricks faces the street, and is easily seen. It is two blocks from the Albany street bridge. The tree is known as the freak tree and the brick tree.—New York Sun.

Only Carnivorous Horse.

The most extraordinary appetite known in a horse belongs to Billy, a handsome bay owned by A. Decourieux & Son, the butchers of the Pacific fruit market. Horses are frequently known to show a strong liking for sugar, and instances are related where they would drink beer, but who ever saw a horse that was fond of meat and fish?

Billy's duties are to draw the firm's delivery wagon and his stand is on Merchant street in front of the shop. Here he is often on exhibition, eating with an apparent relish steak, liver, tripe and, in short, almost any variety of meat handed him. Sometimes, after having had his fill of oats and hay, he refuses to munch meat, but this seldom occurs.

Billy's appetite developed several months ago. No one knew of it until one day he was seen to reach into a butcher cart that was tied just ahead of him and calmly begin eating a steak. After that he was fed often with the firm's wares, and many a bet has been won and lost on his appetite. The horse formerly varied his carnal meals by purloining fish, but he was cured in a manner that was ludicrous to the spectators, but very painful for the equine phenomenon. He reached into a fish wagon one day when his olfactory detected the odor of his favorite smelt, but an active and belligerent crab took offense at the intrusion and promptly fastened to his lower lip. Billy shook his head frantically and whinnied in pain, but the crustacean held on until he was crushed by being banged against the side of the wagon. Since then the horse has kept clear of fish.—San Francisco Call.

A Congressman's Horseshoes.

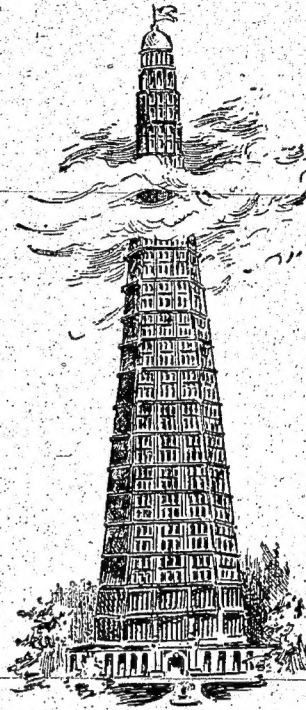
Congressman Russell, of Connecticut, has something like a bushel of horseshoes which he has picked up. Six or eight fine specimens ornament or disfigure his apartments at the Hamilton in Washington, and the remainder of the bushel, except a few, are stored in an old box at his home in Killingly. The few which are especially reserved from the collection in the box are hanging on the port wall at which Russell used to pull a winning stroke with in the old six-oared crew of Yale College in '73.

FOR THE "GREATER CITY."

Monster Sky-Scraper Tower Proposed for New York.

William J. Frye has drawn plans for a proposed tower to commemorate the consolidation of greater New York. The proposed tower, which is to be 2,140 feet in height, would be in most respects the most wonderful structure in the world. The Eiffel tower in Paris is 984 feet in height, less than half of the proposed observatory tower of New York. The tower is to be twelve-sided and built of steel. The lowest portion will be 300 feet in diameter, and will be flanked by four pavilion buildings, giving the structure a base of 400 feet. The outer walls will be of cement, having wire cloth imbedded within that material.

Internally, the tower will be a labyrinth of steel columns, girders, beams, plates, and other shapes in steel, no particle of wood being used in construction or finish, and when completed will be a white tower, absolutely fire-proof. Directly in the center will rise a tube twenty feet in its outward diameter, and ten feet in its inner diameter, extending up to and in through the dome roof. The inside of the tube will be smooth, and sightseers may enter through doors on the ground floor and look up through the tube, ten feet in diameter and 2,140 feet in height. Electric cars with reserved motor power of compressed air will run spirally around the 100-foot central area, making a trip to the fifth floor from the top, about



THE PROPOSED TOWER.

a two and a half miles' ride. From this point to the top visitors will be conveyed in an elevator. This proposed tower is to be built within the next three years, and somewhere up on the heights, where there is a firm, rocky foundation.—New York World.

Republican Simplicity.

A story is related of an old Dutch merchant of Amsterdam, who, having amassed a fortune in trade, determined to spend the remnant of his life in the quiet seclusion of his country house. Before taking leave of his city friends, he invited them to dine with him. The guests, on arriving at his residence, were surprised to see the extraordinary preparations that had been made for their reception.

On a plain oak table covered with a blue cloth were some wooden plates, spoons and drinking vessels. Presently two old seamen brought in dishes containing herring—some fresh, others salted or dried. Of these the guests were invited to partake; but it was clear they had little appetite for such poor fare, and with considerable impatience they awaited the second course, which consisted of salt beef and greens.

This also, when brought in, they did not seem to relish. At last the blue cloth was removed, and one of fine white damask substituted; and the guests were agreeably surprised to see a number of servants in gorgeous liveries enter with the third course, which consisted of everything necessary to form a most sumptuous banquet.

The master of the house then addressed his friends in the following terms:

"Such, gentlemen, has been the progress of our republic. We began with strict frugality, by means of which we became wealthy; and we end with luxury, which will begot poverty. We should, therefore, be satisfied with our beef and greens, that we may not have to return to our herrings."

Had No Use for Anthracite.

Edmund Carey, of Benton, is in this city this week attending court. He was one of the early residents of Wilkesbarre, and was born Aug. 12, 1822, on a farm at the lower end of town, now known as Carey avenue, which has been named after the family. His father, George Carey, was one of the settlers who had the handling of the first anthracite coal in Wyoming valley. He helped open a strip-pling in Pittston township, now known as Plains township, in 1815, and in the spring of that year loaded a raft with several others and took it down the Susquehanna to Harrisburg, where they sold the railroad of forty tons of anthracite for \$10. They were discouraged at such remuneration and left the transportation of coal dormant until 1820, when they took another raftload down and failed to find a buyer. They were so discouraged that they dumped their load of black diamonds into the Susquehanna at Harrisburg, and as far as those early pioneer shippers were concerned, the opening up of a coal market was ended.—Wilkesbarre Record.

His Idea.

"Isn't the Emperor of Germany the grandson of the Emperor William the 1st?"

"Yes; but he thinks he is the great grandson."—Puck.

The Widows' Might.

"Dawson declares that if he marries at all he will wed a widow."

"Yes, that is like him; he is too lazy to do any of the courting himself."—Tit-Bits.

FLASHES OF FUN.

"No, I never talk to an inferior." "But have you ever met one?"—Courier des Etats-Unis.

Ethel—Do you believe in palmistry? Mabel—Oh, it's all right for a starter, if the fellow's shy.—Bazar.

Dora—He said there was one thing about me he didn't like. Cora—What was that? "Another man's arm."—Life.

"Almost any man will admit that he's liable to make mistakes." "Yes; except when he makes them."—Chicago Journal.

The Major—No, sah! I don't believe you ever tasted such wine as this! The Young Curator—Is it—er—something new?—Puck.

"Your wife bought these cigars, didn't she?" "Yes. How did you guess it?" "They're in such a pretty box."—Jugend.

"You protest that you love me, Emily, but I am still waiting for the first kiss." "Well, why do you wait?"—Fliegende Blätter.

"An allowance is something like a bicycle." "How so?" "A man can put his wife on it, but he can't make her stay on it."—Ex.

"Freddie, why did you drop the baby on the floor?" "Well, I heard everybody say it was a bouncing baby and I wanted to see it bounce."—Punch.

"Madge is always out of money." "How does that happen?" "She can't resist buying every new kind of pocketbook she sees."—Chicago Record.

Ethel—Did you ever run across a real smart man in your life? Penelope—No, indeed; such men jump very quickly when they hear a bicycle bell.—Judge.

What the man said: "Oh, yes, delightful weather." What he wanted to say: "Blankety blank! blankety blank! blank! blank! blank!"—Boston Transcript.

"It takes my wife three days to go to a picnic." "How's that?" "She takes a day to get ready, a day to go and a day to get over it."—Chicago Record.

Primus—Didn't Mr. Goodman say that Col. Bluegrass had become a prohibitionist? Secundus—Yes, and now the colonel is suing him for libel.—Yale Record.

"I have heard a neat and pretty little letter-opener," began the agent. "So have I at home," said the business man, sadly. "I am married."—Cincinnati Tribune.

The husband—Have you any invisible veils? The saleslady—Yes, sir. It is impossible to see them. The husband—I'd like to look at some.—Yonkers Statesman.

"I got even with Nobbs for talking to me so much about his diseases." "What did you do?" "I sent his address to every patent medicine firm in the country."—Ex.

"Gracious, Jack, what immense shirt studs you wear." "Well, you know how buttonholes act. I'm going to keep up with them—It takes a dancier plate."—Chicago Record.

Barings—Perfidious woman, you have broken my heart! Miss Wheeler—Oh, I don't think it is as bad as that. Nothing worse than a small puncture.—Indianapolis Journal.

"Is your flying machine a success?" "Unquestionably," replied the enthusiast. "Have you made a trip with it?" "No, but I've sold several shares of stock."—Washington Star.

Mother—Now, Johnny, are you telling me the truth? Johnny—If I ain't, why do you want to make me tell another lie by asking me such a question as that?—Boston Transcript.

"What are the weather indications to-day?" asked the thin man. "Rain, to a certainty; circus in town," said the thick man, without looking at the bureau's report.—Cincinnati Tribune.

"He is a very poor judge of human nature," remarked Miss Cayenne, thoughtfully. "What leads you to that conclusion?" "He has such a good opinion of himself."—Washington Star.

Sie—And you say there were thirteen at the table? He—Just. "One of the party is sure to die before the year's out." "Oh, I guess not! You see, we are all officeholders."—Yonkers Statesman.

"Well, there is one thing to be proud of; we have no class prejudices in this country." "I guess you were never around when three or four sophomores got hold of a freshman."—Indianapolis Journal.

"I don't know why the papers should speak so harshly of Gen. Weyler. The dispatches say he was at the head of his troops at the last battle." "Yes? Which way were they going?"—Cleveland Plaindealer.

"It must be awful to be broke away out West." "I didn't find it so. I had a pretty good suit of clothes, so I pretended to be wanting to invest in real estate. Nothing was too good for me."—Indianapolis Journal.

Mrs. De Withers (on the way from church)—I think, my dear Dr. Longwind's sermon was a very finished effort. Mr. De Withers—It was, but do you know I was afraid it never would be.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

"Who says I'm out?" shouted the ball tosser. "I do," replied the umpire. "Well, I'd rather have an unprejudiced opinion as to that," remarked the slugger, and then the kick began.—Philadelphia North American.

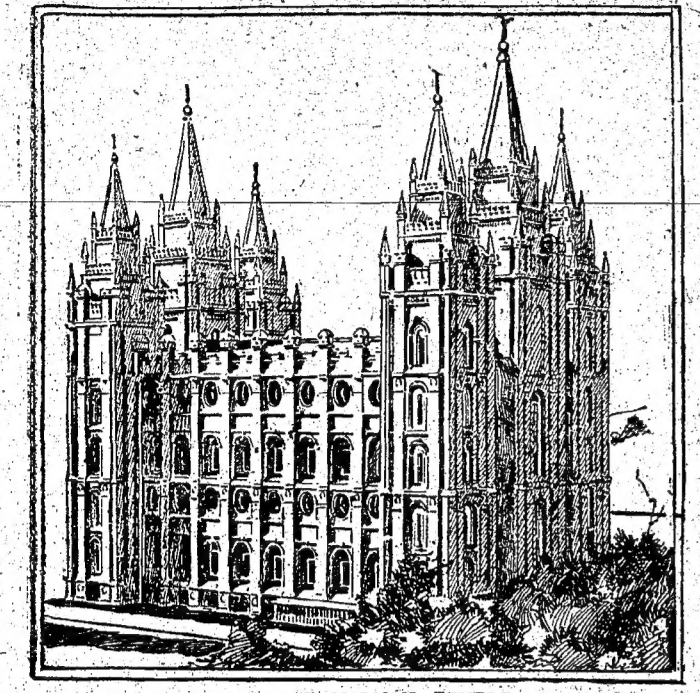
No Easier Way.—"Papa," said Sammy Snaggs, as he paused, pencil in hand, "how can you make a Greek cross?" "Mention the concert of Europe to him," replied Mr. Snaggs.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Lives on Insects.

There is a quaint plant which grows in pea bogs. It has large flowers, with an odd umbrella-like shield in the corner. The leaves are generally about half full of rain water, in which many insects are drowned. Some naturalists say that the flower lives on the drowned insects.

No Inducement.

Castleton—How few girls go in bathing this season! Dillback—Yes. The grand stand back of the bathing beach has been washed away.—Judge.



THE GREAT MORMON TEMPLE.

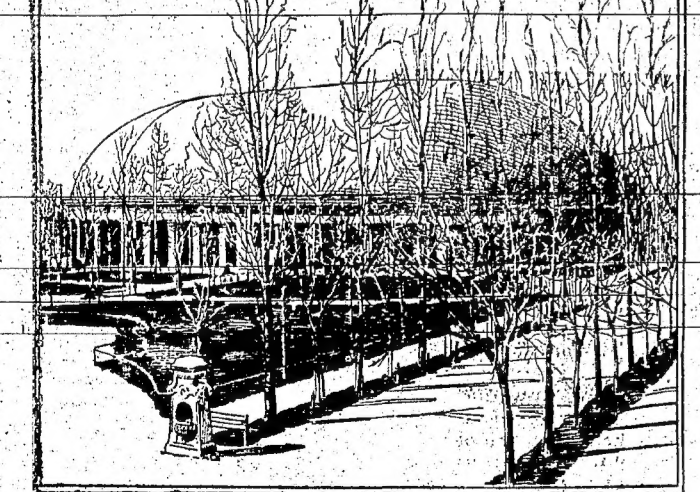
tribe of Israel to a new promised land. The fresh lake was the sea of Tiberias, the salt one the Dead Sea, the river was, of course, the Jordan. This, then, was the new Palestine; and here the leader and his followers would build a new Jerusalem. Advancing a few miles into the valley, and halting near the



BRIGHAM YOUNG.

banks of a roaring brook, Brigham Young struck his staff upon the ground and exclaimed: "Here we will rear our temple in holiness to the Lord!"

The small party of emigrants who ended their tiresome and dangerous pilgrimage in the Utah desert fifty years ago gave but the slightest promise of founding an enduring State. They had come to an arid land, and possessed neither canals nor the slightest knowl-



THE MORMON TABERNACLE.

edge of the art of irrigation. They had but a scanty store of provisions, and a thousand miles of deserts and mountains lay between them and any hope of supplies. They had no shelter save that offered by the canvas coverings of their crowded wagons, and there were no forests near at hand from which lumber could be made. But they went to work under the direction of a masterful leader, turning the waters of a canyon stream upon the hard alkaline soil and staking the last of their stock of potatoes on the venture. The result of this desperate beginning is seen in the Utah of to-day.

This latest of American States contains nearly 300,000 people on the occasion of its fiftieth anniversary. Of these less than one-third live in large towns, Salt Lake City, the metropolis and capital, containing about 60,000, and Ogden, its cheerful rival, about 10,000. More than two-thirds of the total population is dispersed in mining camps, on the stock range and over a myriad of farms.

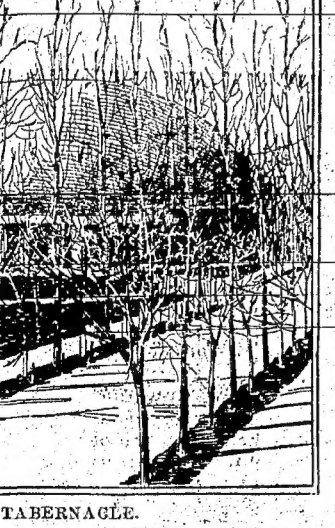
elsewhere. The people live under such conditions that neither panics, strikes nor wars could seriously menace their three meals a day.

The Mormons are admittedly the founders of irrigation among Anglo-Saxons. Until they made their first rude canal from City Creek on that fateful day in 1847, men of their race had never dealt seriously with this industry. As the pioneers enjoyed a practical equality in the matter of property, their irrigation works were necessarily built by means of co-operative labor.

The Mormon Church.

After a half century the Mormon church is still a dominant factor in the life of Utah. In numbers and in wealth it is, of course, a far greater church than it was fifty years ago. The practice of polygamy, suspended by formal edict in 1890, is now a thing of the past, speaking in broad terms. But the doctrine is still religiously held among the tenets of the church. It is doubtless sincerely believed in by the majority of the people, and is usually more vigorously defended by the women than by the men. There are occasional arrests under the Edmunds-Tucker law, but there seems no reason to doubt the good faith of the church in discountenancing the practice.

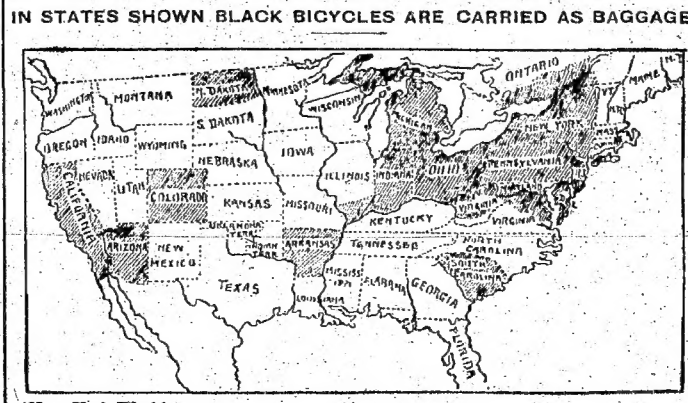
The older generation of Mormons rule the church, but the younger generation rule the State. The Governor, the two Senators and one Representative are natives and of Mormon parentage, though Senator Rawlins is said to be an apostate. Contrary to general ex-



THE MORMON TABERNACLE.

pectations, this fact has not deprived him of strong support among the members of the church, not even when he vigorously attacked the leaders for "using the liver of heaven to serve the devil in," as he once did in the heat of the campaign. The first Representative chosen to Congress, C. E. Allen, had been for years a powerful and uncompromising opponent of the church. But he was elected with the aid of Mormon votes. The twelve apostles are divided between the two great parties. The division which has come after forty years of political solidarity appears to be genuine, and the people carry on their discussions with the proverbial zeal of new converts.

While the Mormons are dominant in Utah, and are likely to be for a long time in the future, the gentiles exert a powerful influence. They have made an indelible impression upon the institutions of the new State. Chief among their works are the splendid schools and city buildings and modern public improvements.



IN STATES SHOWN BLACK BICYCLES ARE CARRIED AS BAGGAGE

—New York World.

Nautilus Eggs
The youngest student of geology or fossil-hunter knows what an ammonite is, but perhaps he does not know that the only living representative of this very large family of ammonites is the pearly nautilus, an interesting creature allied to the cuttlefish, about the growth of which in its younger stages hitherto little has been known.

In order to study the subject completely, Dr. Arthur Willey of University College, London, sailed for the South Seas, two and a half years ago, in search of the eggs of the pearly nautilus, and it has recently been reported to the Royal Society—under whose auspices the research has been undertaken—that after considerable trouble, and by the construction of a submarine cage, in which specimens of the nautilus were fed daily, a number of eggs had been secured.

Each egg is as large as a grape, and is deposited separately. It is necessary, in order to understand the structure and manner of construction of the beautiful chambered shell of the nautilus, that the gradual growth of the young in the egg should be carefully observed, and doubtless by now this hitherto blank page in the book of knowledge has been filled in—Chambers' Journal.

Try Allen's Foot-Ease.
A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures and prevents swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Fossil Butterflies.
Less than a score of specimens of fossil butterflies—of nearly as many genera—have been found. They occur only in tertiary deposits, which have yielded vast numbers of other objects from the small ancient lake of Florissant, in Colorado, were found but eight butterflies. Of the genera represented, two exist to-day in both Europe and America, but the other species are all extinct.

MRS. KRINER'S LETTER

About Change of Life.

"I suffered for eight years and could find no permanent relief until one year ago. My trouble was Change of Life. I tried Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and relief came almost immediately. I have taken two bottles of the Vegetable Compound, three boxes of Pills and have also used the Sanative Wash, and must never have anything but help much. I have better health than I ever had in my life. I feel like a new person, perfectly strong. I give the Compound all the credit. I have recommended it to several of my friends who are using it with like results. It has cured me of several female diseases. I would not do without Mrs. Pinkham's remedies for anything. There is no need of so much female suffering. Her remedies are a sure cure."—Mrs. ELLA KRINER, Knightstown, Henry Co., Ind.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER
WILL KEEP YOU DRY.

Don't be fooled with a macintosh or rubber coat. If you want a coat that will keep you dry in the hardest storm buy the Fish Brand Slicker. If not for sale in your town, write for catalogue to A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.



THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME, NOTRE DAME, INDIANA.
FULL COURSES in Classics, Letters, Science and Electrical Engineering. Thorough Preparatory and Commercial Courses.

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A limited number of Candidates for the Ecclesiastical state will be received at special rates.

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Send your name on a Postal Card and we will send you our 100 page illustrated Catalogue free.

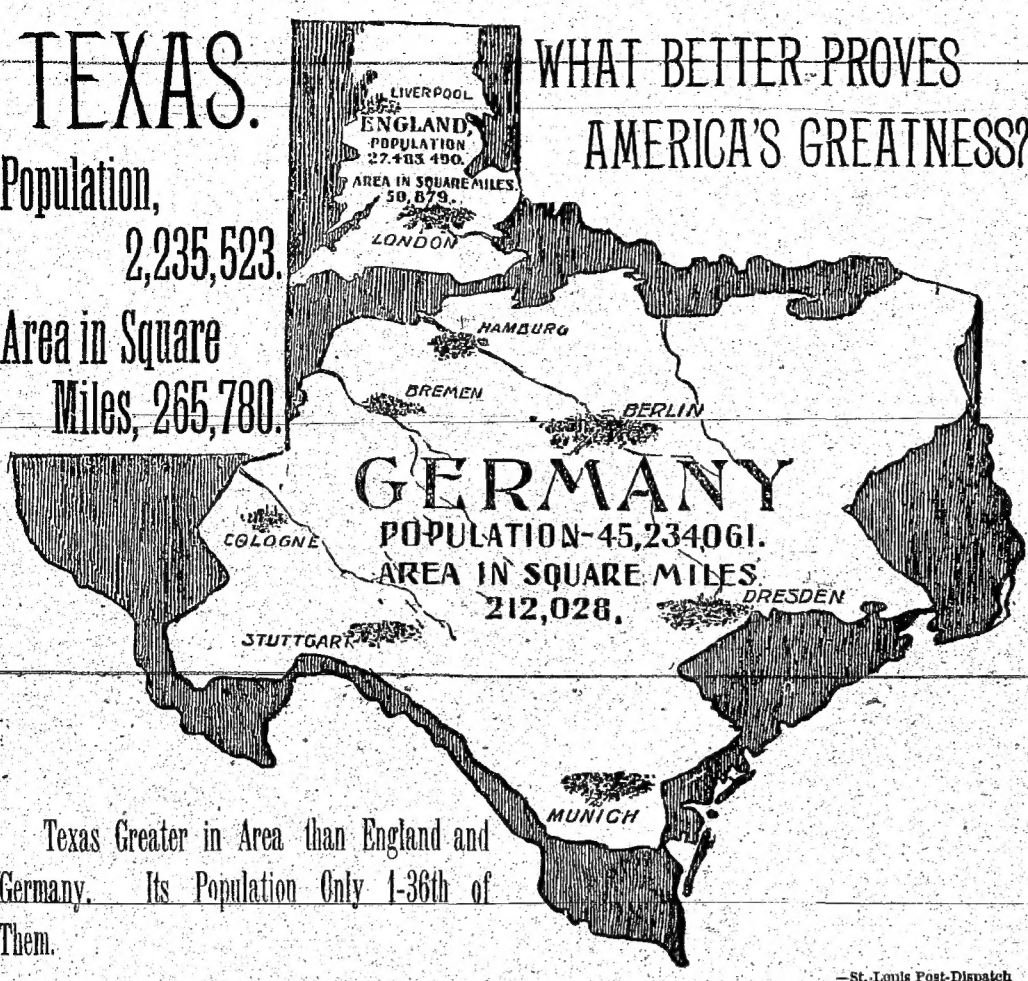
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Send 10c and you will receive a bicycle. In return you will receive a bicycle. In return you will receive a bicycle.

PLENTY OF ROOM FOR THE UNITED STATES TO GROW.



TO REDUCE HER WEIGHT.

Lillian Russell's Never-Ending War Against Obesity.

My system of what is commonly called "doing banting" is a vigorous one, says Lillian Russell, in the New York Journal. I rely mainly upon severe exercise, producing profuse perspiration, followed by vigorous rubbing and a very abstemious diet. For my purpose I find the bicycle and the skipping rope the best means of taking exercise. I rise early and take a very light breakfast, largely of fruit, especially sour oranges, for I believe that



LILLIAN RUSSELL. As She Was. As She Is.

acids are valuable agents in the reduction of flesh. Bananas and crackers are also important features of my maternal meal. Milk, starch, or saccharine foods of any kind I entirely avoid. It has been truly said that the only proper way to chew tobacco is to eschew it, and I think the same remark applies with equal force to such foods as I have mentioned, if one desires to become thinner. After breakfast I do a loose gymnastic bloomer



TWO THIRSTS WITH BUT A SINGLE GLASS.

dress and take a good long turn with my skipping rope. After resting for about an hour, I don a bicycle costume and, mounting a nineteen-pound wheel, I am soon taking a spin out of the Riverside drive or through Central Park. This lasts for two hours. After luncheon I take a long walk and devote the remainder of the time before dinner to reading, study, vocal practice, writing letters, etc. Of course, the above routine has to be varied somewhat when rehearsals claim a considerable portion of my time. Again, when I am on the road traveling from city to city, my habits must be somewhat changed, but even then I adhere to my dietary rules, take my skipping-rope turn, and exercise all I can in the open air. By these means I prevent my weight from ever exceeding 150 pounds.

EFFECTS OF SPORT ON THE FACE

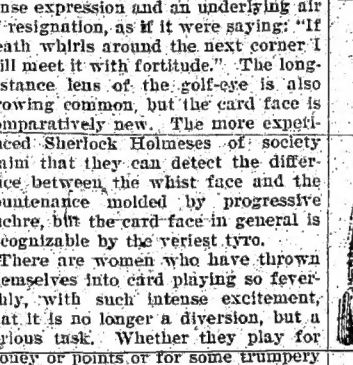
Those Who Indulge in Pastimes to Excess Bear an Indelible Mark.

"If you don't want the world to know that you have done a thing, don't do it," was the sage observation of an ancient philosopher. The advice has a renewed force now, when women are becoming more and more emancipated, and are taking up the pursuits and occupations and even the sports and pleasures that used to be considered

JEAN INGELW.

The Distinguished Poet and Novelist Who Died Recently.

Jean Ingelow, the distinguished poetess and novelist, who died at London, England, recently, was the daughter of William Ingelow, and was born at Boston, Lincolnshire, England, in 1820. Her father was a banker, and her mother was of Covenanter descent. She was 33 years old before her first book



JEAN INGELW.

appeared, and it made such an impression that she was hailed as one of the greatest poets of the century.

"Poems of Jean Ingelow" appeared at an opportune time to attract attention. The poem had been silent for a long time, and the novel had worn of Longfellow's "Tales of a Wayside Inn." Her poems even ranked next to Longfellow's and above Tennyson's at that time. The English-speaking world was especially captivated by "High Tide Off the Coast of Lincolnshire," a ballad cast in strange form, so musical that it sang itself, so quaint and tender and exquisite in its turn of phrase that there was never a word for its defects. Her second volume of poems, entitled "A Story of Doom," followed in 1867, and her third in 1885. In addition to her poems she has written various prose works for children, and four novels. Her "Song of Seven," "Divided" and "Laurence" are supposed to be autobiographical. Many of her verses were set to music. Among these is "Oh, Fair Dove, Oh, Fond Dove," the sweet but mournful tale of a sailor's love. "Mopsa, the Fairy," was a fantasy that attracted much attention. Then followed her first novel, "Off the Skelligs," her best work in that line, but Miss Ingelow is known to the present generation only as a poet.

When a Man Is Fifty.

"A man's advancing age tells on him in no other way more unmistakably than in his habits of rising in the morning," remarked Col. Peter Tolver of



The Dragons of the Ancients.

It is food for thought if the ancients were so far wrong after all in their stories about dragons and other monsters. Modern geological discoveries prove that animals quite as dreadful in appearance as the dragons, etc., once lived, and it is only a question whether or no the earlier peoples were not acquainted with living examples of these monsters. It has been suggested that the dragon was nothing more or less than the gigantic lizard, called by science the megalosaurus, which grew to the length of 60 feet. Again the ugly and ferocious looking Ichthyosaurus, several skeletons of which have been found, was in fact the terrible sea monster which threatened Andromeda. They were bad enough appearing in the natural state, and the ancients may well be pardoned in adding a foot or two to their length and improving their appearance a bit in the adverse direction.

The Barleycorn.

The table of measures says that three barleycorns make one inch, and so they do. When the standards of measures were first established, three barleycorns, well dried, were taken and laid end to end, three being understood to make an inch in length. The barley, however, now used indefinitely and conventionally for industrial space, was a regular measure, 16 hairs laid side by side equaling one barleycorn.

Secret in Naval Circles.

Great secrecy is observed over the construction of a number of shallow draft gunboats now building for the British government by the Yarrow Works. The destination of the boats, as well as the model, is being kept dark. They may be for China, the Nile, or the Niger, though some believe that they are to be used on the Zambesi in the event of war with the Transvaal.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THOUGHTS WORTHY OF CALM REFLECTION.

A Pleasant, Interesting, and Instructive Lesson, and Where It May Be Found—A Learned and Concise Review of the Same.

Lesson for August 15.
Golden Text.—"For none of us liveth to himself."—Rom. 14: 7.

Abstaining for the sake of others is the subject of this lesson.—I Cor. 8: 1-13. Two lessons are here selected from 1 Corinthians because we have just studied about Paul's ministry in Corinth. It should of course be remembered that the epistle was written about five years after the events narrated in lesson 7, while Paul was at Ephesus on his third missionary journey. Lessons 7 and 8 throw light on two important features of life in the Corinthian church—its difficulty as to food offered to idols and other ceremonial of the heathen religion and its tendency to internal rivalries and divisions.

The drift of Paul's thought in the first verses may not be apparent at first. "We know that we all have knowledge" refers to knowledge of the true deity and the harmlessness of the idols referred to. The apostle, he it remembered, is addressing those in the Corinthian church who not only feel no compunctions in using such meat, but are inclined to ridicule the scruples of their weaker brethren. He says to such, "Do not boast of your superior knowledge just because you happen to hold the correct position about the worthlessness of the pagan gods. Such knowledge is no credit to them if they allow it to make them overbearing and scornful. It is love that buildeth up ('charity edifieth')."

"If any man think that he knoweth anything," that is, think that he knows anything perfectly and completely, this is an indication of ignorance. The wider and truer knowledge is the knowledge of a man who loves God and guides his life by divine principles of charity and forbearance.

"We know that an idol is nothing in the world"; so far Paul and his readers are agreed. But he sees the truth from a vastly higher point than they. He can afford, though perfectly aware of the fact, to defer to the scruples of others less fortunate, because it causes him only some slight inconvenience, no real injury, to abstain from the doubtful food.

It is interesting to note that many of the Christians of the early church believed that the Greek and Roman gods did have an actual existence, though as evil spirits with limited powers or wholly impotent. Even some of the "church fathers" of the first four centuries held this view. It was associated with agnosticism, but affected the speculations of the orthodox also. This was all contrary to the plain teachings of the Bible.

Paul was a very reverent man, and frequently the mere mention of the name of God or Christ led him to utter a sort of devout exclamation, as here. It occurs in various forms in many places in his writings. Now he begins to explain why those of his readers who felt no conscientious objection to the disputed practice should have regard to the opinions of others. The reason given is that the concession is so very small, while the advantage to the other man's conscience is so very great.

"Through this knowledge," that is, because thou, being aware of the intrinsic harmlessness of the food, willingly tenderest thy brother to do as he thinks which he feels to be wrong. Not only is Paul willing, for the weak brethren's sake, to use care in discriminating between meats, but even, if need be, to refrain altogether from animal food, to make assurance doubly sure and avoid leading any astray.

Teaching Hints.

Before proceeding to teach this as a temperance lesson, the teacher should get a firm grasp on the situation which it was written to meet. The vast difference between that and the temperance situation is of course evident; it is universally alleged by advocates of total abstinence that alcoholic drinks are in themselves physically injurious, and that their injurious effects do not depend upon the quantities served, as of the person who uses them, but upon their physiological properties. The meat offered to idols, on the contrary, was just as good as any other meat, not only in the opinion of Paul and many of his Corinthian readers, but in fact. The only reason Paul urges for abstaining from its use is that, these Christians who regard the consumption of such food as wrong may not be tempted to act against their conscience in this respect, and thus open the way to other and graver transgressions.

Therefore the argument here used by Paul should be urged as a ground for abstinence from strong drink only when accompanied by the other argument based on the injury to self and which he feels to be wrong. It is when one is arguing with a person who denies the latter claim that the position set forth in the lesson is most applicable. In teaching boys in an ordinary Sunday school, one would not find among them any one competent to question the scientific testimony on this point; and it would be very doubtful wisdom to concede, even for the sake of argument, that possibly "moderate drinking" may not be in itself always harmful.

A broader application of the lesson than to the one matter of beverages is therefore advised. A great moral principle, the interdependence of mankind, is here enforced. A still greater spiritual principle, the worth of a soul for whom Christ died, is adduced as the supreme motive, sufficient for any sacrifice. Give the words their own full swing, and let the application, for once, take care of itself.

Next Lesson.—The Excellence of Christian Love.—I Cor. 13: 1-13.

A Human Gift.

Nothing on earth can smile but the face of man. Gems may flash reflected light, but what is a diamond flash compared with an eye flash. Flowers cannot smile. This is a charin which even they cannot claim. Birds cannot smile, nor any living thing. It is just the prerogative of man. It is the light in the window of the face by which the heart signals to father that a friend is at home waiting. A face that cannot smile is like a bud that cannot blossom, and dies upon the stalk. Laughter is day, and sobriety is night; and a smile is the twilight that hovers between both, and is more bewitching than either.

Talmage's Salary Falls.

Dr. Talmage, according to the Boston Watchman, is in trouble. The Doctor was to get such surplus as there might be from the church receipts of all sorts after Dr. Sutherland's salary had been paid and all expenses for sexton, choir, light, fuel, etc., had been met. At first this system contented both congregation and pastor. The receipts were very large. But when the Cleveland left the church the audience fell off rapidly, and for the last four months there has been nothing left for Dr. Talmage. This summer the church is to be closed, something that has never happened before.

Bull Fight in Pennsylvania.

William Seely, finished his Sunday chores and turned the cows out to pasture and then went into the stall where the young bull was chained up to turn him out also. Unhooking the chain, Seely started to drive the beast out, but he was not in the humor for going and turned upon the farm hand with an angry bellow. Seely had nothing with which to defend himself and the bull had him at his mercy. Seely was knocked down by a terrible thrust of the bull's horns and trampled upon and jammed against the partition. He cried wildly for help and bravely fought for his life, but the odds were so greatly against him that there was small hope for his escape. In the narrow confines of the stall, however, the maddened beast had little room to move about, and this was the farm hand's advantage. His cries for help finally brought his employer, and with a pitchfork he managed to divert the animal's attention sufficiently to permit Seely to crawl out to safety. Bleeding from a score of cuts and bruises from the hoofs and horns, Seely was hurried to the hospital. He will recover.—Philadelphia Record.

His Idea of It.

An old Sussex farmer visiting London for the first time, was taken into St. Paul's Cathedral. He stared about him in amazement, and his astonishment at the magnitude of the building seemed too great for utterance.

It was only when he stood under the dome and gazed down the vast nave and up to the dim and misty roof that his admiration at last found vent in words.

"My! what a fine barn this 'nd make!"

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink without injury as well as the adult. All who like it like it. GRAIN-O has that high soft brown of Mocha and Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. One-fourth of the price of coffee. 10c and 25c per package, sold by all grocers.

Looking for a Job Now.

A Southern California farmer figured out one dry day that he had walked 300 miles in cultivating an orchard. He thereupon sold his place and moved to town, where, the Gray Parrot says, he walked 600 miles to find something to do for a living.

Live bees are sometimes shipped on ice so as to keep them dormant during the journey. This is particularly the case with bumblebees, which have been taken to New Zealand, where they are useful in fertilizing the red clover that has been introduced into the colony.

A box of Glaxo's Satisfying Soap is equivalent to many sulphur baths. Don't forget it.

Julia Hall and Walter Hall, black and brown, 50c.

If parents would be more careful about their walk before their children, their talk to them would have more weight.

FIT'S Permanently Cured. No pills or dangerous after-effects. Write for New York City, N. Y. Dr. H. H. KLINE, 101 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. Winslow's SORENESS STROOP for Children (teething) soothes the gums, reduces inflammation, always pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA" AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of Dr. H. Pitcher on every bottle of the famous "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. LOOK CAREFULLY at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought on the and has the signature of Dr. H. Pitcher on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897.

Do Not Be Deceived.

Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few pennies on it), the ingredients of which even he does not know.

"The Kind You Have Always Bought"

BEARS THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

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ALL AGES

Hail with delight the coming of the most wonderful, meritorious preparation that will lighten the ills of humanity and will do away with the taking of obnoxious, violent purges, inconvenient liquids, and pills that tear your life out. Simple, because in

Cascarets CANDY CATHARTIC
You find just what you want, convenient in form, pleasant of taste (just like candy), and of never-failing remedial action. Although made of the most costly ingredients, they are sold at a price within the reach of all.

ALL DRUGGISTS. 10c., 25c., 50c.

From Baby to Dear Old Grandpa.

"IF AT FIRST YOU DON'T SUCCEED, TRY SAPOLIO"

Harvest Excursions!

AUG. 3 AND 17, OF THE Farm regions of the West, North-west and South-west, round trip tickets will be sold on dates named at all C. & N. Y. stations and at many Express points at about half price for 10 days, stop-over allowed on going passage. Ask your local agent for particulars.

GO WEST AND LOOK FOR A HOME. A handsome illustrated pamphlet describing NEBRASKA sent free on application to P. S. EUSTIS, Gen'l Pass. Agent, C. & N. Y. R. R., Chicago.

Lives Alone in the Belfry.

The only man in the United States who lives in a church steeple is Ezekiel Bradds, the sexton of the Baptist Church at Westport, a suburb of Kansas City. The room is small, scarcely larger than a dry goods box. It is just under the bells. In that tiny room he cooks, eats and sleeps. Through the small windows that furnish light in the daytime he can see a portion of Kansas City. Above the head the swallows twitter as they fly in and out through the lattice work. In his small room is a bed, a dresser, a tiny stove and a table. He has been sexton of the church for several years, and has occupied his room in the steeple since his wife left him. Some years ago he married a widow with a grown son. The son pined for a home of his own, and after numerous quarrels the wife left her husband, taking the furniture with her. Then the church trustees suggested that Mr. Bradds move into the little room beneath the bells. Church members furnished the room comfortably, and since then Mr. Bradds has lived a lone life.—Kansas City Times.

Next to an Approving Conscience.

A vigorous stomach is the greatest of nature's blessings. Sound digestion is a guaranty of quiet nerves, muscular elasticity, hearty appetite and a regular habit of body. Though not always a natural endowment, it may be secured through the agency of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, one of the most effective invigorants and blood purifiers in existence. This tonic also fortifies those who use it against malaria, and remedial biliousness, constipation and rheumatism.

Elephant Rescued a Child.

A striking example of the intelligence of elephants was seen in Middletown, Conn., the other day during a circus parade. A small child on Broad street got away from its mother and toddled out into the street. Before anyone could realize that the child was up to its ears in danger, the elephant, one of the most effective invigorants and blood purifiers in existence. This tonic also fortifies those who use it against malaria, and remedial biliousness, constipation and rheumatism.

Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Is a constitutional cure. Price 75 cents.

There are about one hundred grains of iron in the average human body, and yet so important is this exceedingly small quantity, that its diminution is attended with very serious results.

Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers can be applied when at home, and is uniformly successful in coloring a brown or black. Hence its great popularity.

The Franks took their name from the Franciscans, or battle axes, which they threw with deadly effect.

Vermont and Connecticut coined copers in 1785. New Jersey and Massachusetts did the same in 1786.

I shall recommend Piso's Cure for Consumption far and wide.—Mrs. Mulligan, Plumstead, Kent, England, Nov. 8, 1896.

Some very large trees bear very little fruit.

Mr. Winslow's SORENESS STROOP for Children (teething) soothes the gums, reduces inflammation, always pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

PROSPERITY'S WIDE SWEEP

Whole Country is on the High Road to Good Times.

Unprecedented Showing of Mortgages Cleared Off by American Farmers.

Great Democratic Journal Produces Indisputable Evidence of This Fact.

Newspaper Press Everywhere Continues to Testify to the Business Improvement.

The testimony of returning business activity which has been presented by this paper in the past two months through a collection of statements of the press of the country, irrespective of party, has attracted much attention and been received with much satisfaction. So gratifying has this presentation been, and so rapidly do the evidences of prosperity accumulate from every direction, that another series of statements of very recent date are here presented.

These statements are all remarkable, and striking, but none of them is more so than the lengthy one from the New York Sun, which has gathered from all parts of the country information about the condition of the farmers and the rapidity with which they are paying off their mortgages under the better prices for crops, and the lessons of the past four years, which have taught them the importance of taking the first opportunity of paying off their debts, whenever possible. The article, it will be seen, covers all sections of the country, and shows remarkable prosperity and prompt application thereof to reduction of indebtedness, a double condition on which the farmers of the country are to be congratulated. Here is the collection of convincing dispatches appearing in the Sun:

Seattle, Wash.—For the first time in several years there is much idle money in Washington. This state of affairs is due to a great measure to the excellent crops of 1896 and to the prospects of still better crops in 1897. All the wheat belts of the State, including the Big Bend of the Columbia, the Palouse country, the south-western part of the State, and Skagit and Whatcom counties, will produce, it is estimated, at least one-third more than ever before, and the first step of the farmers will be to raise the mortgages of their farms.

"The debt of the farmers of Washington," said C. E. Vilas, of the Washington National Building Loan and Investment Association of Washington, "will be decreased at least 25 per cent by this year's crop."

R. P. Lathier, of Dexter, Horton & Co., says that a reduction of 25 per cent on debts for the last three years is a low figure. The estimates are that the farmers will gain \$10,000,000 from the crops of 1897.

Jacob Furth, president of the Seattle National Bank, says a great number of mortgages on farms have been paid off, and he has advice from the Big Bend to the effect that this year's crop is of the very best quality. A like condition exists in the Palouse country.

Levi Ankeny, banker of Walla Walla, was in Seattle a few days ago and said that Walla Walla had too much idle money.

E. Cardin of J. Adams & Co. says the wheat crop will be the largest ever produced in Washington, amounting conservatively to about 18,000,000 bushels. The farmer will probably get 55 cents in eastern Washington and 70 cents at this port.

Seattle, owing to the opening of the Oriental trade, will handle six times as much grain as ever before. Mr. Cardin says there will be better times this fall than in five years. Last year an east Washington farmer went to the Northwestern Bank in Spokane.

"Take my farm," he said. "I cannot pay the mortgage."

The bank not only declined to do so, but gave him seed wheat. This year he will clear himself of debt and have a snug balance.

Portland, Ore.—The farmers of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, owing to the good price of wheat, have been enabled to pay off most of their mortgages, and this year will get almost entirely out of debt.

In Washington loan agents find their business greatly restricted on account of Populist legislation. The late Legislature passed an act increasing the amount of property exempt from execution, and abolishing the personal judgment clause in all mortgages, so that only the property mortgaged can be held for money loaned. In Oregon loan agents are not hindered in this manner, but they report a very slack demand for money at the present time.

Bismarck, N. D.—Inquiry among leading agents of loan companies develops the fact that few applicants for farm loans exist in comparison to former years, and hundreds of farm mortgages have been paid recently. The exact reduction of the mortgaged debt of the State would be impossible to ascertain without investigation of the records of each county, but the aggregate decrease will be large. "This improvement has come about through more scientific farming, greater attention to diversification of products, and the extension of the stock industry. The latter has assumed larger proportions among small farmers in the last few years than ever before. Applications for hundreds of new loans have been filed with the Secretary of State. The raising and shipping of stock is the most profitable occupation of farmers, and not until recently has it been taken advantage of here."

The advance in the price of wool has been worth hundreds of thousands of dollars to the State, and nearly every farmer has a flock of sheep and receives part of the benefit. The new law allows the State Board of School Lands, which has the custody of \$1,000,000 of the permanent

school fund, to make loans on farm lands at a very low rate of interest, and it has not yet paid an application for a loan from any farmer.

Helena, Mont.—Information obtained from loan agents and officials of this county is to the effect that the mortgage indebtedness is being gradually reduced, and that this process has been going on for some time. Farming settlements are so small and widely separated that it is difficult to give their condition, although it is believed to be improving slowly. In the regions where stock growing is the chief industry, the improvement is decidedly noticeable. Three years of plenty have put the sheep and cattle men in prime financial condition. The advance in wool this year has been particularly helpful for the sheep men, who have had two years of favorable conditions on the ranges.

The copper, gold and coal mining camps of the State are working to their limit, and indebtedness will be gradually lessening in these camps. On the whole, the conditions of the State are improved.

Denver, Colo.—Colorado has paid off debts amounting \$2,000,000 since the first of the year, and bankers report more money in their vaults than they can possibly find any use for. The First National Bank of Denver on the first of the month had \$10,000,000 in deposits, the greatest in the history of the institution, which is the oldest in the State. The managers say that they find less demand for money than at any time since they embarked in business, and that the bank has simply become a place of deposit, owing to the prosperous condition of the city and State, which precludes a ready market for loans.

There has been so much loose money in the Western country, owing mainly to the introduction of feeling, which has superseded the old-fashioned range system in live stock raising. Colorado farmers have embarked heavily in feeding of both beef and sheep, and have taken the place and the profits that formerly accrued to the corn growers. In the city there is a great deal of building going on through a desire to employ funds that would otherwise be idle. This takes away from the banks one of the most lucrative sources of loans, for building has always been carried on here on borrowed funds.

Fruit growers who have scored one of the most successful years in their history say that they do not want money, as the buyers are all too eager to get their crops to wait for the holders to move it. New York, Chicago and St. Louis commission men are making advances that properly belong to the Colorado banks. They are taking the fruit on the ground, and as the value of that crop alone is estimated at \$8,000,000, the fate of the introduction of outside capital, it may be seen, is a serious handicap for the local holders of money.

The mining world is not taking any money, and the bank rate, which has usually been held in Denver at from 10 to 12 per cent, has fallen to 5 and 6 per cent, with money begging for employment at those figures.

Des Moines, Ia.—Investigations made here through local agencies and financial institutions reveal the fact that Iowa farmers have been paying off rather than adding to their mortgages. Owners of unimproved lots are the principal borrowers. The farmers of Iowa had a hard time of it last winter, due to the softness of the corn crop and the death of \$25,000,000 worth of hogs of hog cholera. If those hogs had been fed to sell the surplus corn would be of much smaller bulk now, and prices would probably rule higher. During the last few weeks corn in local situations has been quoted as high as 22 and 23 cents, this being in the places where farmers feed rather than sell their corn.

There are few farmers who are behind on interest payments on mortgages. Money was never more plentiful in Iowa than it is now for loaning purposes. The ruling prices for money are now 6 and 7 per cent, rarely 8 per cent, which is the legal rate. Some money in large quantities and on long time has been loaned on real estate security for 5 per cent, which was unheard of until recently. There is a scramble among money lenders to pick up good loans. "That Iowa mortgages are fewer now than they were a few years ago is admitted by all money lenders. The hard times have caused some people to go into debt, but there has been greater economy practiced and there has been a desire to settle up and begin even with the good times that are felt all over Iowa to-day."

Sioux Falls, S. D.—The loan agents of Sioux Falls all agree that the last four years have been years of wonderful debt paying. D. L. McKinney said that \$30,000,000 would just about cover the aggregate of the debt liquidated in that time. When the hard times struck South Dakota four years ago people stopped going into debt, because they could find no one of whom to borrow. Then came an era of close economy, followed by a superhuman effort to get out of debt. For the last two years crops have been good, and for the last year have sold for a good price. The creamery industry has brought into the State \$3,000,000 a year, and live stock \$25,000,000.

Loan agents here are unable to place one-half the amount they are willing to loan, even at a reduced rate of interest. Mark Russell, whose company has 1,500 loans in South Dakota, says that over 90 per cent are paying up in full at maturity

of the loans and most of the rest are making partial payments.

Figures from several counties show that where one mortgage has been recorded, five have been paid. Some of the liquidation has been enforced through foreclosures, but this is on city property which was mortgaged in the days of inflation. There have been very few foreclosures on farm lands.

It is estimated that in 1897 the product from the South Dakota farms, including the live stock and creamery industries, will aggregate \$100,000,000. This, distributed among 350,000 people, is enough to give a comfortable living and, in addition, to make a great inroad on their indebtedness.

St. Paul, Minn.—The mortgage and loan business on farm lands in Minnesota has fallen off more than 50 per cent during the last three years, principally in the last year and a half. Of all the loans that were in existence in Minnesota on farming lands three years ago the various concerns differ slightly on the percentage that has been paid. The lowest estimate places it at 10 per cent and the highest at 25 per cent, while the average seems to be 10 to 20 per cent. This is held by the mortgage and loan concerns to be a wonderful showing, when it is taken into consideration that a vast amount of money was loaned in Minnesota during the boom times. It means that that much has been paid back over and above what has been borrowed. There have been practically no foreclosures.

That the State has felt the pinch of hard times was one of the great factors that kept the farmers from going further into debt. When the bottom fell out of the boom the farmer was the first man to take to the woods. He immediately cut his expenses and practiced the closest economy. The farmer incurred no new debts.

Although diversified farming has gone a great way toward relieving the Minnesota farmer of his debt, by far the greatest factor has been the dairy interest. There are hundreds of creameries and half as many cheese factories in Minnesota, and the majority of them have been established since 1892. The effect of the establishment of these creameries has been

as morning follows night. Before the elections in November there is every reason to believe that the croaking of the calamity howlers and the nostrums of the Bryanites will seem as ridiculous as do the predictions of the last-day prophets when the sun rises at the usual hour upon an earth still turning on its axis.

Paying Off the Mortgages.

An invincible and positive proof that local affairs are becoming more encouraging and that Williams County, at least, is seeing the dawn of better times, is furnished in the following figures, given out by Mr. Ewan, the recorder of this county: Since Jan. 1 last the number of mortgages filed for record in this county is 160, while the number released is 270, so that today there are 113 fewer mortgages on Williams County land than there were on Jan. 1, 1897. The record by months is as follows:

Recorded.	Released.
January.....	62
February.....	43
March.....	47
April.....	48
May.....	42
June (21).....	32
160.....	270

This shows beyond dispute that Williams County debtors are paying their debts, and no condition of affairs could be more promising than just this.—Ohio State Journal.

New York Times Admits It.

The New York Times ("Democratic") takes a hopeful view of the business outlook and believes that the tide has turned for the better. While the Times is opposed to the Republican tariff policy, and is by no means a supporter of the present administration, it is not a calamity howler, but is crying down the mean sensationalism of most of the Democratic press which is retarding prosperity. In the financial articles of the Times the hopeful signs for future business prosperity are pointed out. In Saturday's paper one of the best known stock exchange men in the country, the head of the firm of Charles Head & Co., is quoted as declaring that the tide has turned in the right direction. In accounting for the

not risk their money unless given an overabundance of security and promised a high rate of interest. But the minute business conditions begin to improve every one is anxious to invest, even though the investment will bring but small returns, and money is put into enterprises which would not have been considered during the depressed times. The financial reports now show that money can be secured for any reasonable enterprise at rates from 5½ per cent down, showing that confidence has returned and that capitalists desire to have their money bringing in even small rates rather than having it lie idle.—St. Louis Star.

Secretary Gage Confident.

"At the end of this fiscal year," resumed Secretary Gage, looking over the official statements which had just been placed upon his desk, "the condition of the Government is all that could be desired. There is no trouble with the gold reserve, that barometer of confidence. The business men, capitalists and investors, not only of our own country, but of the world, are content with our situation and prospects. All the nervousness which formerly held us in its toils has disappeared. In its place we have confidence in the future, confidence in the Government, confidence in ourselves. The hoarding of gold has stopped and much of the yellow metal that was put away during the depression has come out and gone into circulation. The tide began to turn the day President McKinley was elected and it has been running the right way ever since."—Chicago Times Herald.

Nature Is Helping.

Nature is preparing bountiful harvests that will greatly facilitate the recovery of business during the coming fall season. Indications point to continued activity in the export trade, the volume of which exceeded all previous records in the fiscal year ended last month. The total value of the merchandise exports for the fiscal year was \$1,051,087,091; the largest previous total was \$1,030,278,148, in 1892. The imports for the fiscal year were \$764,373,905; and in spite of the big increase under the tariff stimulus in recent months



UNCLE SAM—"I'VE GOT IT AT LAST!"

almost electrical. It has been the principal cause of the large payments of mortgage loans. At the end of the month the farmers get returns from the creameries. A great many of them, in fact almost all the larger creameries, are co-operative concerns, owned entirely by the farmers, who share the profits among themselves. In this manner they have always enough money to buy their groceries, clothing, and such necessary commodities of life, while on the farm they produce their own flour, vegetables and meats. The result is that from the sale of their wheat, oats, corn, pork and beef they realize a net profit, and it is this money that has been used to pay off the mortgages.

Little Rock, Ark.—Although the crops in part of Arkansas were cut short by drought last year, the people by economy are getting out of debt. The people look forward to an era of railroad building in the near future unparalleled in the history of the State, from which they confidently expect good results. The State debt is not large and will be considerably reduced by the acts of the special session of the Legislature. Gov. Jones thinks very little of it will remain at the end of his administration. The loan companies are doing very little business in the State. Many of them have withdrawn recently.

Lincoln, Neb.—The report of the State Banking Board just issued contains much encouragement for business men. It shows the condition of the State and private banks at the close of business on May 26, 1897, as compared with that at the close on Dec. 31, 1896. At present there are 400 banks, as compared with 414 on Dec. 31. During the interval 23 banks have closed, 3 have reorganized and 9 new banks have opened. Under the head of liabilities there is a general falling off in the amounts, with a notable exception in the item of deposits, which shows an increase of \$1,008,628,390. In resources there is an increase of \$1,227,123,40. These latter two items, resources and deposits, are regarded as especially encouraging by business men.

Will Silence the Croakers.

Like the rising tide it will not fill all the little nooks and channels at once; and so, many may feel skeptical about it. But this will make no special difference with the fact except to retard it. The more hope and confidence the quicker and more complete the revival. It will not be long before this confidence will be general. Business will be brisker. Merchants will feel it and begin to solicit trade and to advertise as of yore. Traffic and travel will increase. More and more manufacturers will increase their purchases and products. Building and real estate will show signs of it. Once Congress adjourns with the tariff settled in favor of American industry, and American industry will as certainly take advantage of it

strength which the stock market is showing in November there is every reason to believe that the croaking of the calamity howlers and the nostrums of the Bryanites will seem as ridiculous as do the predictions of the last-day prophets when the sun rises at the usual hour upon an earth still turning on its axis.

Grain Prices Show It.

Here are the results in the grain markets, the prices being those quoted in Chicago:

	1896.	1897.
Wheat, No. 2.....	56 1/2	70 1/2
Corn, No. 2.....	27 1/2	24 1/2
Oats, No. 2.....	17 1/2	13 1/2
Rye, No. 2.....	32 1/2	33 1/2
Barley, No. 3.....	30 1/2	32 1/2

These quotations show that everything except corn is higher than a year ago, and the decline in corn (only 3 cents) is due to the fact that last year's crop was the greatest ever known, while the crop of the year before was almost a failure. Moreover, so far is it from being true that corn is now selling "lower than ever before," it is shown that even corn is higher now than on many occasions in former years, and higher than it was last September, which was "before the last election." So the Register demands with some pertinency: "Why did this convention lie even about corn?"

But the comparison does not stop with grain. Here is an exhibit of prices of livestock at Chicago now and one year ago, like grades being stated in both years:

	1896.	1897.
Hogs.....	\$3 20	\$3 46
Cattle.....	3 30	4 35
Sheep.....	1 75	2 25

From all of which it appears that calamity-horror for politics may easily overshoot the mark.

South as Well as North.

The truth is, our Southern States are in good condition. All their products of the soil are in touch with markets. Manufacturers are advancing steadily. Business in lumber is growing at a rapid rate, and the supply of timber is immense. The great staples of agriculture, with cotton at their head, have the world for their market, and the lesser products, coming much easier than those of the Northern States, and distinct but a single day from the market every year, and are mostly consumed before the Northern crops come in. At Southern industrial centers trade in all lines shows marked activity.—Portland Oregonian.

Interest Rates and Prosperity.

No better indication of returning prosperity is to be found than in the decrease in interest rates. It shows not only that there is an abundance of money in the country, but that the money is seeking investment. When times are hard, money is scarce and there is little confidence, interest rates always go up. Capitalists will

the year's aggregate was smaller than that of 1896 and has been five times exceeded since 1890.—Philadelphia Record (Dem.).

Other Evidences of Improvement.

The New York Daily Bond Buyer has an article going to show an improvement in the business situation. It takes as its text the quotations of municipal bonds, which are not so subject to the speculative irregularities as many other securities. The paper states that within three weeks following the defeat of free silver at the polls last November \$33,705,714 of municipal securities were sold, which had been held up awaiting that result. The restoration of confidence has proceeded since that time with gratifying effect on these investments. Since Jan. 1 of the present year municipalities of the value of \$84,869,573 have been sold, an average of \$14,144,895 per month, as against a total of \$32,713,727 and a monthly average of \$8,753,228 for the same period of 1896.

Calamity Howlers Discouraged.

Testimony which comes from every center of finance, trade and commerce in the country, is not calculated to afford much encouragement to the professional calamity howler and the croaking Bryan followers. They had hoped that the depression would continue until after the fall elections. But the tide of improvement has set in and it will not be stayed at the command of the demagogues who prey upon adversity and hope to gain political advantage from the miseries of the people. With the dawning of prosperity, which is at hand, will come the last blow to Bryanism and financial heresy and dishonesty.—Wheeling Intelligencer.

The Last of the Hard Times.

We have about seen the last of the hard times and the movement has begun toward the prosperity that seems so long coming. It cannot, in the nature of things, be rapid, because the American market is crowded with foreign imports, among which must be consumed before our own manufacturers can enjoy that which they have been cheated out of by a low tariff, and our own wage workers receive the earnings that are going into the pockets of European producers.—Wheeling Intelligencer.

Calamity Screamers in Trouble.

There is nothing in this world that will start the Bryanite to yelling calamity! Calamity! Calamity! more quickly than the word prosperity. If he sees it or hears it anywhere he at once proceeds to tear his hair and to rush around as aimlessly as flies in midsummer. His eyes start from their sockets, he foams at the mouth and has all the symptoms of violent hysteria.—Dubuque Times.

STANDS BY MR. HANNA

FALSE CHARGES DENOUNCED BY SECRETARY WARNER.

United Mine Workers' Secretary Says the Ohio Senator Has Improved the Condition of His Men—False Stories Circulated About Him.

Enters a Protest.

William Warner, Secretary of the United Mine Workers of the Pittsburgh district, has entered an earnest protest at the manner in which the names of miners' officials are used in statements concerning the treatment of miners by Senator Mark Hanna. He says:

All these stories published about the attitude of Mark Hanna on labor are false. Every time you see the names of myself or Patrick Dolan, or President Hanna, coupled with these stories, it is done without our knowledge. I have denied them repeatedly, but what can I do to stop their circulation?

The true story of Mr. Hanna's attitude to his workmen and toward union labor, as far as his mine interests in Western Pennsylvania are concerned, is that he is the best man in the whole district to work for. I do not know Senator Hanna—never saw him in my life. Mr. Dolan and myself voted the "free silver" ticket last fall, and will do so again if we can get a chance. We have no interest in Mr. Hanna's candidacy for United States Senator in Ohio, but the fact that we are opposed to him in politics seems to have given some writers the idea that they are licensed to use our names to tell absolute falsehoods about him.

Mr. Hanna never to my knowledge took an active interest in the mines here. His general manager, Thomas E. Young, however, has done more than any other man to bring about a better condition of the miners. He has worked night and day in conferences and committees, pleaded with the operators, walked over the entire district, spent his own money, and has been a veritable slave trying to do some good, neglecting his own business, and now his employer is rewarded with abuse and lies after having lost thousands of dollars in seeking to maintain the industrial peace.

I have written the miners in Ohio that such proceedings are disgraceful. I have advised them to elect Mr. Hanna on a straight silver ticket, but he has not done so. I have a friend to mine every miner in the United States should be for him. The work done by Mr. Young and the Pan Handle Coal Company, in which Mr. Hanna is a stockholder, and Daniel Hanna, his son, is manager, does not date from the time Mr. Hanna entered actively into politics. Long before he was thought of in this connection he took the stand to pay the highest wages in the district. If Mr. Hanna has done this for political effect, he has cost the miners several fortunes. I do not believe this, however.

To-day he is paying the highest price paid in the Pittsburgh district. He has a contract with his men which he cannot reduce the price even if he desires it, while all his competitors are paying their men 6 cents less per ton. Not only that, he is fairer in his dealings with his workmen than nine-tenths of the operators, and this is one of the greatest boons to suffering miners, who invariably are robbed of most of their earnings.

While I cannot conscientiously support Mr. Hanna in his political views, yet nothing would give me greater pleasure than to disabuse the minds of the people of Ohio that Senator Mark Hanna is tyrannical, mean, or pays his workmen less than his competitors. If there were a greater number of Mark Hannas there would be less destitution and complaint among the coal miners.

Mr. Bryan's 25-Cent Dollar.

Mr. Bryan's speech, as reported in a Democratic paper, fills about half a column. It is a calamity wall. "People who were afraid of a 50c dollar six months ago," he said, "would be glad to get a 25c dollar now." The speaker might have added that his Populist supporters would be best pleased with a no-cent dollar, and he voted for that himself when he gave his ballot in 1892 to Weaver as a presidential candidate. Mr. Bryan read a newspaper clipping arguing that the depreciation of farm lands in England is due to the gold standard and the flatness of money changes. But he made no reference to the comfortable financial condition of England generally and its treasury surplus, nor to the fact that many British farmers contend that free trade is the source of their troubles. The Nebraska's assertion that this country is desperately sick seemed particularly grateful to his audience. The remedy, in his language, is to "turn over the affairs of the nation to one man and let him think and act for us." While the name of the man was not mentioned, it is easy to guess who he is in the opinion of the orator.

The statement that the American people would now be glad to get a 25c dollar shows the gibberish of Mr. Bryan's tongue and the light-calf of his mind. Having started out to cut the dollar in two, he is ready to bisect it again, and would doubtless drop the remainder without the slightest ceremony. It is this fantastic readiness to jump into any wildly radical experiment that makes Mr. Bryan a favorite with every revolutionary element in the country.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Populist Revolt.

The Nashville Populist convention seems to have performed the work laid out for it with neatness and dispatch. Called together by Mr. Thomas E. Watson and other irreconcilables of the same type, it reflected from first to last the spirit of ultra-Populism. The motto of the convention was "no entangling alliances." The 70 delegates who attended it put themselves on record in the most positive manner against all future deals, compromises or agreements of fusion with either of the old parties. These men and the considerable number of Southern and Western voters they represent propose to keep strictly in the middle of the Populist highway hereafter. Believing in the sufficiency of Populist doctrines for the cure of all the evils of the body politic, they will follow no leaders and adopt no platforms save their own.

They stand they have taken is most distressing to Mr. Bryan and Mr. Jones of Arkansas. The convention's assertion that "we do not believe that the question of free silver is itself a broad enough platform for a national party," is especially calculated to harrow the feelings of the late Popocratic candidate. For without the issue of free coinage, Bryanism must inevitably collapse.

Co-operate with Republicans.

It will be a great disappointment to the people who had hoped that the tariff issue would embitter the gold Democrats against the Republicans to find members of that party co-operating with the Republicans for the defeat of the silver Democrats everywhere this fall, but it is quite apparent that the Democrats who opposed the election of Bryan last fall will be as earnestly against the silver candidate this year.

The Republicans in the Senate will press as an independent measure the anti-trust proposition which was originally proposed as an amendment to the tariff bill and withdrawn therefrom only because its discussion would delay final action on that measure.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1897.

GROSS IMPERTINENCE.

Those Foreign "Protests" Against the Tariff Bill.

The Washington correspondent of the *Troy Times* justly holds that it is a piece of gross impertinence for foreign countries to file "protests" against the passage of a general tariff act by the United States, and he calls attention to the fact that no instance is on record where our Government has been guilty of similar action. Nations like France, Germany, Austria-Hungary and Spain, which are now protesting against the enactment of the Dingley bill, and which maintain the protective system themselves, have increased their tariff rates from time to time, but on no occasion have we entered a remonstrance of a general character. There have been cases in which we have directed the attention of foreign Governments to certain laws or regulations which bore unfairly upon some one industry in the United States, or which discriminated against productions of this republic as compared with those of other countries, but in no instance have we protested against a general tariff measure proposed by other nations, so long as it treated all countries alike. We have been entirely consistent in according to these nations the same right to encourage native industry that we claimed for ourselves.

It is interesting to note how the account stands between the United States and some of the countries which, officially or otherwise, have protested against the pending tariff bill. Prominent among the latter are Germany, France, Brazil, Austria-Hungary, Japan, Mexico, Spain, China, Switzerland and Turkey, and during the decade of 1886-96 we bought of these countries goods to the following amounts in excess of the goods they bought of us: Germany, \$36,000,000; France, \$107,000,000; Brazil, \$613,000,000—our own imports having been \$734,000,000; Austria-Hungary, \$74,000,000; Japan, \$166,000,000—imports to the value of \$213,000,000; against exports to the value of \$45,000,000; Mexico, \$142,000,000; Spain, including colonies, \$403,000,000; China, \$135,000,000; Switzerland, \$138,000,000—imports aggregating \$139,000,000; against exports aggregating less than \$300,000—and Turkey, \$45,000,000. These countries may indulge in loud "protests," as some of them have done before, but it is not probable that they will proceed further. They will certainly hesitate before they adopt any drastic action which might provoke retaliation on the part of the United States.

McKinley on Labor Unions.

The recent declaration of President McKinley with reference to labor unions in an interview with Mr. Gumpers, president of the American Federation of Labor, voiced the sentiments of all fair-minded men on this subject that has occasioned so much bitter controversy among students of sociological and industrial problems. The anti-pooling bill to restrain the operation of pools and trusts has caused the leaders of organized labor some apprehension. Mr. Gumpers was afraid that the labor unions might be classed as trusts and that the penalties of the act might be construed as applying to them rather than to the large combinations usually known as trusts. Their apprehensions were relieved, however, by the President, who said: "I regard the organization of labor as the natural and legitimate effort to secure its rights."

No fair-minded person will dissent from the views of the President upon this question. The encouragement of legitimate trades unionism is praiseworthy, because the fundamental idea of the organizations, if properly carried out, must exist and dignity labor. The principles of trades unionism honestly and faithfully applied are certainly calculated to improve the moral, social and physical condition of the laborer. Through co-operative combinations they are enabled to lift up the oppressed, to succor the destitute and to aid the unfortunate. By compact organizations for the advancement of mutual interests they are enabled through the peaceful agencies of arbitration to adjust differences between employer and employee and to secure the best market possible for the labor they have to sell.

When the trades unions depart from these legitimate and honorable functions they imperil the highest interests of honest labor and invite discord, confusion and disaster. The leaders of the trades unions should dedicate all their energies and powers to the social, moral and educational advancement of labor and should shun the political agitator as they would shun a pestilence.

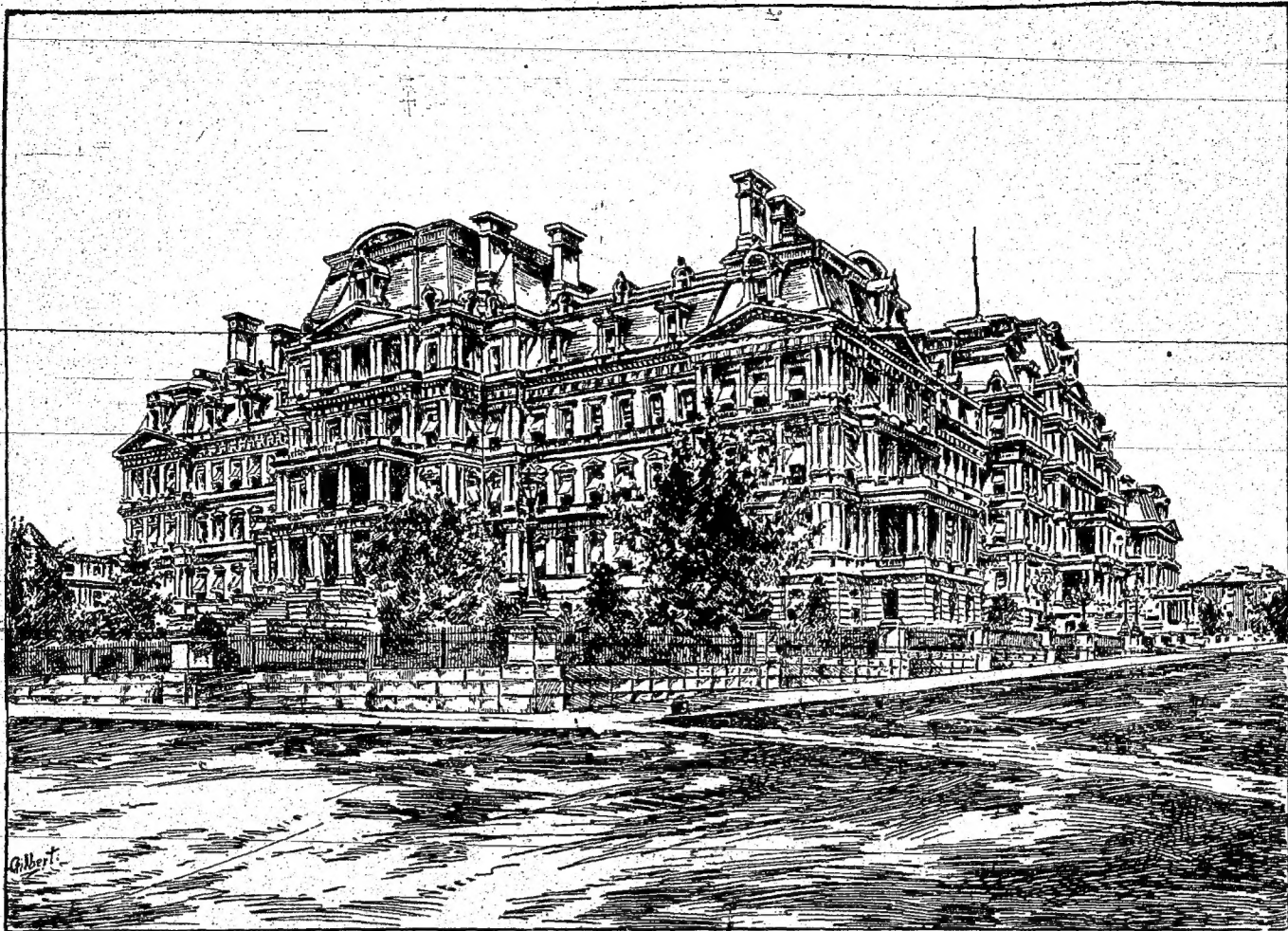
Foreign Demand for Our Crops.

The preliminary data, however, suggest the probability of a considerable reduction in the yield of Russia, Bulgaria, Roumania and France, and the English crop is likely to be smaller than that of last year. French production is now estimated at 280,000,000 bushels, or about 60,000,000 bushels less than would be required to make France independent of imports. With a crop no larger than the one now foreshadowed France in 1893-4 was obliged to import 56,000,000 bushels, and may be an importer to that extent during the coming year. Owing to the drought in New South Wales and South Australia it is expected that large shipments of California wheat will be made to Australia. The prospect of larger foreign requirements, smaller supplies from Russia, and the fact that little can be expected from India or Argentina until 1898, have induced foreign buyers to turn early attention to the United States; and already considerable wheat has been sold for shipment during August and September. In this country the indications of the wheat yield have improved, and the crop is expected to be larger than that of any year since 1892. The unofficial estimates point to a production of 550,000,000 bushels or more.

Corn prices have advanced 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 cents per bushel.—Philadelphia Record (Dem.).

Tobacco and Silver.

The Louisville Courier-Journal reads a lesson to the advocates of free silver on the error of their assumption that the prices of staples follow the price of silver bullion. It is strange that any intelligent man could believe such a fallacy, but it is a fact that some do. The point made by our Kentucky contemporary is that while silver is lower now than it was last fall,



BUILDING OF THE STATE, WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS.

THIS vast structure, erected for the accommodation of the Departments of State, War and Navy, consists of three harmonious buildings united by connecting wings, and together forming in design and execution the finest edifice of the kind in the world. It combines the massive proportions of ancient with the elegance of modern architecture. The dimensions from north to south, including pavilion projections and steps, are 367 feet, and from east to west 342 feet. The greatest height from the terrace level over all is 128 feet. The entire structure has 150 rooms, and cost \$5,000,000. There are four grand entrances by the centers of the pavilions approached by massive flights of steps through the projecting porticoes. The south front of the building overlooking the Potomac is occupied by Secretary Sherman and his assistants. The northern half of the east connecting wing is occupied by Secretary Alger and his assistants; while Secretary Long, who presides over the Navy Department, is located in the south half.

there has been a steady appreciation in the value of leaf tobacco, which is one of the chief farm staples of the South and especially of Kentucky. From the low point in February to the second week in June the advance has been as much as 100 to 200 per cent on some grades of burley tobacco, and on none probably has it been less than 50 per cent. On dark tobacco the rise has been much less, but it is still very noticeable. Great as this advance has been already, a further increase in the price is expected.

Business Prospects Bright.

There has been a steady advance toward a more prosperous business situation, and the sentiment has decidedly improved. The fact that the Senate is at work at last on the tariff bill and that much is being accomplished daily in the consideration of the measure has had a good deal to do with the general restoration of confidence which extends from one end of the country to the other. So far results are not marked in the ordinary trade reports. There is a falling off in commercial failures which may be taken as one of the early indications of a better commercial situation. Bank clearings, which at best are an unsatisfactory guide, show business to be a little below the level of last year for the month of May and for the week—Philadelphia Press (Rep.).

Hurrah for the Dingley Bill.



It Was Good Enough for Grant.

"Referring to the criticism of the amendment of the Finance Committee imposing a duty of 10 cents per pound on tea, that it is not good Republican doctrine," said Harry Smith, ex-journalist and clerk of the National House of Representatives, "it is proper to call attention to the fact that a duty on tea and coffee was recommended by President Grant in his annual message to Congress of Dec. 7, 1875 (first session, Forty-fourth Congress). Referring to the serious condition of the treasury, he said:

"One measure for increasing the revenue—and the only one I think of—is the restoration of the duty on tea and coffee. These duties would add probably \$15,000,000 to the present amount received from imports, and would in no way increase the price paid for those articles by the consumers."

Midsummer Dullness Postponed.

Midsummer dullness should now be on the business of the country, but, on the contrary, the outlook is steadily improving as the tariff skies brighten in Washington. Bank clearings for the past week aggregated \$1,066,000,000, an increase of about 3 per cent over the week before. Higher quotations are reported for finished iron, pig iron, copper, lead, pork, lard and cotton. Bank clearings for the month of June are a cheering indication of the speedy advent of general prosperity. They represent an increase of 6.8

per cent over May, of 3.7 per cent over June of last year, of 1.2 per cent over June, 1895, and of 2.4 per cent over June of 1894. More activity is manifest in New England manufacturing.—Boston Journal.

The Silver Push for Teller.

The Yankton Press and Dakotan, one of the organs of Populism in South Dakota, and presumably close to Senator Teller, gives support to the story recently sent out by the Associated Press from Denver that the silver forces are planning to substitute Senator Teller for William Jennings Bryan in the campaign of 1900. Naturally the Yankton organ discredits the suggestion of a conspiracy against Mr. Bryan, and assumes that he "will be one of the first to refuse a nomination if he believes a stronger man can be named." The Press and Dakotan does not deal with the presumption that it would be possible to convince Mr. Bryan that a stronger man could be named. The possibility of such a contingency did not occur to him at the time of the meeting of the Chicago convention last year, nor immediately prior to the assembling of that convention. There is no evidence that the Nebraska has come to think less of himself since that time. Indeed, the presumption is warranted that Mr. Bryan deems the preservation of his own life and leadership essential to the cause of "bimetallism." The Yankton paper, however, proceeds to say:

It is well known that Senator Henry M. Teller, of Colorado, has been for many years prominent in the public mind as a suitable man for President, and without disparaging in the slightest the qualifications of Mr. Bryan, it can be honestly claimed that no statesman of the present day in the United States possesses to a greater extent the confidence and esteem of the American people than Mr. Teller. He possesses the advantage of a quarter of a century or more of experience in public position, an experience that has admirably equipped him to discharge the duties devolving upon the chief magistrate of this republic; and we have no doubt that if Mr. Bryan's sentiments could be known he would be found quite favorable to the candidacy of the Colorado gentleman. There is a growing conviction that with Mr. Teller as the candidate, success would be assured, and this conviction has come about because of no loss of confidence in Mr. Bryan or lessening of the esteem in which he is held by those who supported him in the last campaign.

Activity in Business Centers.

Attention is called to the fact that seldom, even in periods of the greatest business activity, have the loans of the New York City banks scored as large a gain as the one reported for the week just closed. They made an increase of \$11,000,000. For several weeks past their loans have been increasing, but the expansion just made was the largest known in any six days in a long time. This increased demand for money is significant. It means that \$11,000,000 more of money went into various enterprises from the New York City banks alone, the past week than the week before, to pay labor and to quicken all the channels of trade and business. The increase in loans is not confined to the banks of New York City. It is noted in a proportionate measure in all the cities of the country. The effects of the vast additions to the actual money circulation passing through the hands of the people are also being felt everywhere, not in a boom, but in a slowly and steadily rising tide of better times.—Toledo Commercial.

Reform Is Coming.

People who are anxious to see a general reform in the monetary system of the United States may rest assured that a proposition upon this subject is being carefully framed, and will be presented to Congress either during the special session or as soon as Congress meets in its regular session next December, and that every Republican vote will be cast in favor of some measure of this character.

Lines Closely Drawn.

The lines between the gold Democrats and the silver shouters are being as closely drawn as last fall. Chairman Eynum of the gold Democratic has opened headquarters in New York and announces that he and his party are ready to hit a head whenever they see one in the coming campaign, provided that head favors the free coinage of silver.

BOLT OF BOIES.

Iowan Keeps Getting Further Away from Chicago Platform.

Ex-Gov. Boies has made public another statement answering the attack recently made on his position. His statement takes him entirely away from the 10 to 1 doctrine. Among other things he says:

Let Congress provide that any person having gold or silver bullion of the value of \$10 or multiples thereof may deposit the same in the treasury and receive therefor United States or treasury notes for the value thereof on the day of deposit, such value expressed in dollars to be determined by the quoted market price of the bullion offered in the great centers of trade in the old world on the day of deposit, and be redeemable on demand in bullion of either metal at the option of the Government at its market price in the same markets on the day of redemption, the notes (not the bullion they represent) to be made unlimited legal tender.

In reply to the objection raised by Col. Fox that Boies' plan meant virtually a gold standard, the ex-Governor says that in a narrow sense it may be so claimed, but in a broad and practical sense it would result in true bimetallism, not only in law, but in fact as well. Then he says:

The Chicago platform is no longer binding upon the conscience, political or otherwise, of any Democrat in the United States. The issues made up by that instrument have been submitted to the only tribunal authorized to pass upon them, and they have been found against. On those issues we have said our day is over, and we are beaten.

Arrayed Class Against Class.

The Des Moines fusion convention platform and speeches make it evident that so far as the Democratic leaders are concerned the purpose is to excite passion and prejudice and to array voters of different occupations against each other for political effect. The keynote of the speech of Candidate White, the platform and the temper of the convention, make it apparent that the campaign is to be marked by an attempt to array one part of the citizens against the other on the "equitable distribution of property" basis. The convention made an exhibition of demagogism in its declaration of a policy against those who have, by industry and economy, built up the large interests of the State, and contributed to the prosperity of the whole people.

It is one of the dangerous signs of the times that hostility to property and men who own property, is so marked in a great party, and that expressions hostile to the prosperous element in the State were applauded. It is a sad thing to contemplate. If it is sincere we have fallen upon evil days. If it is a sham Democratic leaders must wear the mark of the demagogue. Such an exhibition should startle every good citizen into activity against this covert socialism. The mission of good citizenship should be to ally strife and animosity, rather than to arouse it.

Practical Evidence from Missouri.

Kansas City is making rapid progress in nearly every line of business. There is scarcely a day but that some striking evidence of this gratifying fact comes to the surface. These indications of better times are greeting to the professional alarmists and agitators who insistently put partisanship above citizenship. A contribution to the general prosperity testimony of this town was the report of the live stock and packing interest for the month of June. The receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at this market for June, 1895, 1896 and 1897, are shown in the following table:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
June, 1897	119,000	321,000	102,000
June, 1896	107,000	237,000	72,000
June, 1895	97,000	198,000	71,000

The receipts of cattle for the first six months of this year aggregate 742,200, a gain of 105,150 over the same period of last year. The reports of the packing houses show that for the first half of this year there has been a large increase in the slaughtering of live stock at this place. Compared with the same period of 1896, there has been a gain of 357,000 hogs, 43,000 cattle and 106,000 sheep.—Kansas City Journal.

Railroads and Banks Show Gain.

The improvement in business during the latter part of May is illustrated by the reports of twenty-three railroads for the fourth week of the month. These roads gained 6 1/2 per cent over last year, which

is certainly a very encouraging exhibit. Taking bank clearings and railroad earnings into account, and allowing for the reduction in the prices of commodities generally, it is plain that the actual volume of business is really up to some of the most active years of the past.—New York Mail and Express (Rep.).

Good Crops, Good Times.

The movement of the crops, which now begins, will proceed in increasing volume until the autumn. The wheat harvest begins in Texas and rolls northward like a wave until it ends in the United States in Minnesota and North Dakota. It is followed by the corn harvest, and interspersed by the gathering of numerous other crops, all representing vast wealth which must sooner or later materialize in money. With plenty of money in the East to move the crops, and with plenty of crops in the West to move, it would seem that an interchange of the commodities of money and crops must soon set in which will tend to equalize conditions by relieving the plethora of money in the East and distributing it through the sections where it is so badly needed. This interchange is what makes business—commercial life—prosperity—and if it isn't coming, then it will be a case wherein all signs fail.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Bryan's Trouble.

There is no political significance in Mr. Bryan's silk nightshirt. Most of his worst dreams come when he is awake and attired in his business garb.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Mr. Bryan's nightshirt occupies too much space in the newspapers. He has a perfect right, as has every man, to wear what he can afford. The trouble with Mr. Bryan is, he wants to pay for his silk nightshirts in 50-cent dollars.—Dubuque Times.

Sad News for John Bull.



Result of Wilson's Efforts.

An order for 800 pounds of butter a day from a single London firm is one result of one of the efforts of Secretary Wilson's late experiments in making a better market for our dairy products abroad. He has just received a communication from a London firm asking that the entire butter product of the Iowa State College, amounting to about 800 pounds per day, be forwarded to London regularly until further notice.

The Passing of Bryan.

Signs multiply that the schism in the party which marched under the name of Democracy until the revolutionists triumphed in 1890 is growing wider and deeper. The average Populocrat hates the Democrat more heartily than he hates the Republican. The average Democrat sees far more to condemn in the Chicago platform than in the St. Louis platform. If this bitterness has grown to its present proportions in seven months, who can measure the magnitude it will attain by 1900? So sturdy of heart are the sound-money Democrats that they are seriously discussing "the passing of Bryan."

JOHNNY ON-PARADE.

AN OHIO IDYL OF 1897.

"Wot's all the bloomin' racket?" said John on parade.
"We silver-cats are down on Hough," the Damconville said.
"W'y are youse fellers sore on Hough?" said Johnny-on-parade.
"Cause he ain't sound on silver," the Damconville said.
Then Johnny winked his weather eye and closed the outer door.
And sent for silver leaders until they came galore,
And they took an affidavit that they would denounce
Put Hough upon a Democratic ticket.

"Wot's all the bloomin' racket?" said Johnny-on-parade.
"The Pope have got their backs up," the Damconville said.
"Wot have they got their backs up for?" Johnny-on-parade.
"Cause they ain't on the ticket-slate," the Damconville said.
Then Johnny grew indignant and said 'twas very
That Populists should not expect the offices
to gain;
'Twas honor quite enough for them to vote
for John McLean,
And not be on the Democratic ticket.

"Wot's all the bloomin' racket?" said Johnny-on-parade.
"The Silver Reps are comin' now," the Damconville said.
"Who are the bloomin' Silver Reps?" said Johnny-on-parade.
"They're only just a handful," the Damconville said.
"Then give 'em cheers for Bryan," said Johnny with a grin.
"Them guys is easy kidded off with anything that's thin.
We'll get their votes without the 'dough,' 'twould only be a sin
To put them on a Democratic ticket."

"Wot's all the bloomin' racket?" said Johnny-on-parade.
"The Goldite Dems are comin' now," the Damconville said.
"Wot do them Jacks expect of us?" said Johnny-on-parade.
"They want some crumbs, if they're to stay," the Damconville said.
Then Johnny grew furious, and said 'twould never do
To let a single Goldite have a smell at office too;
'Twould be a rank impertinence if they should dare to sue
For places on the Democratic ticket.

"Wot's all the bloomin' racket?" said Johnny-on-parade.
"The Prohibs want a sniff or two," the Damconville said.
"Who are the Prohibs, anyhow?" said Johnny-on-parade.
"They're just them temp'rance fellers," the Damconville said.
Then Johnny roared with laughter, his very sides they shook.
The Prohibitionists demand, he thought, the season's joke,
And said a dose of water would very likely choke
The men who vote the Democratic ticket.

"Wot's all the bloomin' racket?" said Johnny-on-parade.
"The labor gang is comin' now," the Damconville said.
"Wot's labor got to do with me?" said Johnny-on-parade.
"They'll bust you if you fight 'em," the Damconville said.
Then Johnny grew serious, and thought he'd make a hit.
And give 'em Chapman for a "stiff," and Chapman quickly hit.
And promised he'd put up the stuff, if he could only get
A place upon the Democratic ticket.

"Wot's all the bloomin' racket which jobs and Dan parade
Is squired for the workin' man with silver and free trade?
Two millionaires to lead the fight, with Bryan on parade,
But Silver Barons crack the whip as they go down the road,
But Silver Reps and Golden Dems and Pops and Prohibs, too,
Are off the office-holding slate and feeling very blue,
And Sore and Sloan and Hough and Brice and Kline and Thurman too
Will kifle the bloomin' Democratic ticket.

By the Way.

The Inte Popocratic party, having lost its Pop, has adopted a more appropriate prefix, and is now the Anar-crate.
"The Democratic party will go to destruction surely if it does not reject the 16 to 1 doctrine. It is not a vote getter,"—Macon Telegraph (Dem.).

A B C of the Democracy of 1898.

Altgeld
Bryan
Coxey
Debs
Anarchy
Bombast
Communism
Demagogism

The anti-trust proposition has been omitted from the tariff bill in order to save the time which would be occupied in its discussion, and the proposition will be pressed by the Republicans in the Senate as a separate measure.

The people who hoped to bring about an issue between the Republicans and the sound money Democrats upon the tariff question find that they have not been successful. The gold Democrats are at work to defeat the silver wing of the Democracy wherever it is making a campaign this fall.

Tom Watson has a poor opinion of a party which serves another party for a "consideration." In a recent issue of his paper he remarks: "Our own belief is that no gentleman will remain in the People's party if the idea once gets abroad that Populism and Hossianism are synonymous terms."

"For one, I do not believe it possible to succeed upon a platform that demands the unqualified free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 with gold. We have fought that battle and it is lost. We can never fight it over under circumstances more favorable to ourselves. If we hope to succeed we must abandon this extreme demand."—Ex-Gov. Hiram Boies of Iowa.

The administration is still developing plans in favor of a general monetary reform, and whether they are presented to Congress at the special session or permitted to go over to the regular session, there is an official assurance that a measure for a currency reform which will obviate former currency troubles will be presented and doubtless be made a law, if the united support of the Republicans is sufficient to carry it through the Senate.

From High Authority.

Secretary Gage, who has exceptional facilities for testing the business facilities of the country, said in a recent statement: "The evidence I have obtained from all sections of the country, from the press, from callers, from persons, and from correspondence, all points in one direction, an actual improvement in trade and manufactures."